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RED PUSH ON PUSAN CHECKED

Kumchon abandoned

U. S. Eighth Army Headquarters in Korea, August 2.
During the night of August 2, the central Korean front was abandoned to the North Korean Communists. The withdrawing American First Cavalry Division blew a railway bridge east of the city.
Associated Press Correspondent Hal Boyle witnessed the withdrawal during a flight over the city.
Kumchon is about 30 miles North West of Taegu, key rail and highway centre.—Associated Press.

New turn in Westerling court case

Singapore, August 2.
The British Government today intervened in "Turk" Westerling's supreme court fight to avoid extradition to Indonesia.
Mr. C. H. Hutterfield, Acting Attorney General, read a statement from the Foreign Office saying extradition between Great Britain and the Netherlands now applies to Indonesia.
"That knocked my case for six Mr. F. R. N. H. Massey, Attorney for Westerling told reporters later.
Mr. Massey had based his argument mainly on the plea that Singapore could not extradite Westerling because no extradition treaty exists between Britain and the United States of Indonesia.
Mr. Hutterfield complained to Supreme Justice Evans that he had asked the Attorney General for information on the treaty and it had not been provided. Later Mr. Massey said he did not know of the Foreign Office statement until it was read in court.
Westerling was in court for the afternoon session but told his attorney he found it boring. When Mr. Massey asked him if he wanted to return tomorrow, "Turk" replied: "I would rather not." He is confined to Changi Jail.
Indonesia is attempting to extradite the West Java rebel leader to Indonesia to stand trial on charges of murder, arson and other crimes.
Mr. Hutterfield had not finished giving the British Government's views on the extradition case before the session adjourned.—Associated Press.

SUCCESS FOR COMMANDOS

Singapore, August 1.
British Air Force Commandos, using unarmed combat tactics, ambushed a terrorist band on a jungle track in Kedah, Malaya, killing two and wounding a third, it was announced here yesterday.
The remnants of the terrorists fled into the forest, abandoning their weapons.
The incident occurred yesterday when Royal Air Force Commandos also made strikes against terrorist zones in Johore.
Under the security regulations the authorities must identify the Commando unit concerned.
Security patrols were alive yesterday throughout Malaya, killing two terrorists in Perak and one in Johore, and arresting five suspects in Negri Sembilan.
Terrorists fired on a mine in Pahang and cut telephone lines in Selangor.—Reuter.

The weather

At 0600 GMT (3 p.m. local time) a trough extends along the S. China coast from Formosa to Indochina with a weak depression stationary to the S. of the Looe. This low pressure system covers the whole of S. China, the China Sea and the sea to the S. of Japan.
Tide: High water, 1.2 m. at 10.00 a.m. and 1.2 m. at 10.00 p.m. Low water, 0.2 m. at 2.00 a.m. and 0.2 m. at 2.00 p.m.
Sunrise: 7.15 a.m. Sunset: 7.15 p.m.
Moonrise: 11.00 p.m. Moonset: 11.00 p.m.
Wind: Light breeze from the S. with occasional squalls.
Clouds: Partly cloudy.
Temperature: 28.0°C at 10.00 a.m. 28.0°C at 10.00 p.m. 28.0°C at 10.00 a.m. 28.0°C at 10.00 p.m.
Humidity: 75% at 10.00 a.m. 75% at 10.00 p.m. 75% at 10.00 a.m. 75% at 10.00 p.m.
Pressure: 1013.0 hPa at 10.00 a.m. 1013.0 hPa at 10.00 p.m. 1013.0 hPa at 10.00 a.m. 1013.0 hPa at 10.00 p.m.

Tank-led U.S. counter-attack wins heights near Chinju

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES

Tokyo, August 2.
America's first tank-led counter-attack of the Korean war won a chain of strategic heights near the South coast today and checked the Communist push on Pusan less than 50 miles to the East.
Supported by Sherman medium tanks, troops of the United States 24th Division launched a two-pronged attack just East of Chinju. One carried 12 hills seven miles North East of the town. The other bogged down some five miles to the East and those GI's were threatened with encirclement.
The North Koreans hammered away in their all-out push on Pusan as the vanguard of the United States First Marine Division went ashore at a South Korean port. They were in full battle kit and ready to swarm into the big battle which has been going on since last week.

Another Communist attack 60 miles North East of the Chinju sector threatened to envelop troops of the First Cavalry Division. The North Koreans were pressing a three-day attack on Kumchon 31 miles North West of the provisional South Korean capital of Taegu.

Some Communist units cut behind Kumchon and from reports indicated they might be in a position to cut the supply line to the South East.
United Press correspondent Robert Bennett reported that a big fight in two neighbouring sectors East of Chinju was raging unabated tonight.
The United States Eighth Army headquarters said the successful part of the counter-attack was the first tank-led counter-attack of the Korean campaign.

Close battle

Late front reports said the 24th Division units were locked in close battle with the Communists midway between Chinju, 53 miles West of Pusan, and Masan, 20 miles to the West.
Other 24th Division units farther North fell back under Communist attack to an unidentified road junction some 25 miles South West of Taegu, which lies 55 miles North West of Pusan.
The Communists ceased up on their assaults against the Northern front of the Allied beachhead to concentrate all available strength in an attempt to break through the West flank to Taegu and Pusan.

A statement from General MacArthur's headquarters said: "The Communists have thrown caution to the winds realising

that they must complete their conquest before the United States build up is adequate to initiate an offensive.
"United States ground forces build-up continues steadily and the time for an offensive by the United Nations forces in Korea grows near. That the enemy's time is gradually running out is indicated by his last desperate all-out effort in which he has sacrificed thousands of lives in a futile struggle."

Desperate attack

The Headquarters spokesman said the Reds have been attacking desperately for nearly one week, some of their troops being in the line for as many as 35 consecutive days, and there is a growing feeling that the offensive will die down in a few days.
The spokesman said: "The enemy still has numerical advantage of three to one over the Allies, but that is not important. The United Nations forces are beginning to have a slight advantage in the exchange of space for time. We are pretty well fed now and we have not got to Pusan."
American reinforcements in the meantime, are streaming to the front from the Second Infantry Division and the Fifth Regimental Combat Team, which arrived in Korea on Monday and yesterday, respectively.

Major-General John Church, who took over command of the 24th, said Major-General William F. Dean disappeared during the battle of Taegu, was reported to be personally directing the American counter-attack near Chinju.
Allied planes had their biggest day yet yesterday, flying nearly 500 sorties. They attacked and damaged 100 vehicles including a few tanks, 120 railway cars, 15

locomotives, nine small boats, three artillery positions, numerous bridges and a number of troop concentrations.—United Press.

Censorship in Korea demanded

Washington, August 1.
Two Republican lawmakers today demanded censorship of news from the Korean war zone.
Representative Paul W. Shaffer, Michigan Republican, said General Douglas MacArthur ought to be given authority to invoke censorship at any time on news and radio dispatches from Korea.
In a separate statement, Senator H. Styles Bridges, New Hampshire Republican, proposed that the United Nations clamp censorship on troop movements in the fighting area.
Both said there have been instances where because of lack of censorship the North Korean invaders have received information of value.—Associated Press.

HOW NOT TO PLAY BINGO

Manila, August 2.
Bingo can be serious.
Four bingo players got into an argument over bets. Two women tried to settle the dispute with a hair pulling. The two men joined in with their fists.
Five minutes later all four were taken to hospital. All bets were cancelled.—United Press.

Korea war brings state of jitters to Indo-China

Saigon, August 2.
Korea's fate has brought new jitters to this tropical outpost where nerves are already worn thin by four years of guerrilla terror.
The big question in the minds of Saigon's war-weary population is whether Indo-China is next on the Soviet military timetable.

Military and diplomatic observers here say there is no tangible evidence that the Chinese Communists are planning an invasion in the near future. But with American strength planned down in Korea and Taiwan, fear persists here that the Chinese Communist leader, Mao Tse-tung, may seize the chance to strike South in this land, which despite the bloody civil war, is still one of Asia's richest rice bowls.

During the past two days, Saigon has been buzzing with reports that Chinese Communist planes have already started dropping parachutists into the jungle to aid the Vietnamese Communist drive. French troops from South East Asia.

Reports so far not confirmed, said 10,000 Vietnamese troops have been moved into China's Yunnan province for training and equipment by Mao's army.
Nobody thinks that an invasion would be a pushover for an aggressor. If the Chinese Reds want Indo-China, they will have to wrest it from the French troops, who have learned all the blood-soaked refinements of jungle warfare since they started operations against Ho Chi-minh's Vietnamese guerrillas in 1940.
The French forces at present number more than 150,000 men,

including tough Senegalese Negro units and a contingent of Foreign Legionnaires, many of whom are German army veterans. The French are supported by some 70,000 native regulars of Emperor Bao Dai's infant Vietnamese Republic, the largest of the three French-sponsored States created last year.
Ho Chi-minh, whose regime is recognized by the Soviet bloc, commands an estimated 70,000 men, equipped with a wide range of light infantry weapons, plus irregulars numbering perhaps 200,000. They wage a savage hit-and-run war against the French on a 100 jungle fronts, mining roads, sniping communications lines, ambushing, sniping and killing.

Even in Saigon, the rebel underground wages a campaign of sporadic terror with grenades and revolvers.
Cafe alarmists, who warn of an invasion, say the time is ripe because the French as well as the Americans have their hands full. Men in a position to know, however, believe that the Chinese are not planning an attack at the present time.

Why they are optimistic

Here are some of the reasons on which they base their optimism:
(1) Chinese Communist troops are building up strength

around Indo-China. On the contrary, military reports say that two full armies have been withdrawn from Hainan, the logical springboard for an attack on Indo-China—leaving behind only 17,000 regular troops. Other troops in the three Chinese provinces bordering on Indo-China are reported to have been moved toward Canton in recent weeks.
(2) Chinese propaganda indicates that the remaining troops in the provinces of Yunnan, Kwangsi and Kwangtung are busy chasing Nationalist guerrillas.
(3) The French have made telling gains against the Vietnamese forces in the past six months. The rice-rich Red River delta, in the North, where nearly one-third of the Indo-Chinese live, has fallen to the French.

American aid

(4) French naval patrols have taken increasingly heavy toll on junk smuggling arms into the Indo-Chinese coast.
(5) American aid is starting to flow in. Frenchmen are already flying eight United States Dakotas, and more and heavier equipment is on the way.
The State Department and military mission here is surveying Indo-China's exact needs. The first shipment of \$25,000,000 worth of Economic Co-operation Administration (non-military) supplies for Vietnam arrived here on Sunday.—United Press.

North Korea turned down aid by Peking, Red Radio reveals

Tokyo, August 2.
Peking Radio said today that Communist China had offered to help the North Korean Reds but was turned down. The broadcast was heard here.
The Korean Reds were quoted as saying help was not needed now.
Monitors in Tokyo quoted the broadcast over the official Chinese Communist radio as saying: "The Communist Republic of China has offered military and naval assistance to the People's Republic of Korea. The People's Republic replied that assistance was unnecessary at this time."
An American intelligence officer said the broadcast was made in the Tibetan language.—Associated Press.

Retrenchment is under way in cut-off Shanghai

A further retrenchment is under way in trade-starved Shanghai as the international tension shows no sign of an early relaxation and business remains virtually non-existent, according to arrivals from Tientsin, reports Reuter.
The People's City Government is now following commercial and industrial institutions in reducing its staff. The authorities found 2,182 former employees to be redundant.

The retrenched personnel, said to include 1,330 cadre members, are at present undergoing training courses to fit them for other work but they are no longer on the Municipal payroll, informants told Reuter.
The latest among the foreign firms to reduce its overhead is an American oil company which is said to have received 30 replies to its offer to grant three months' pay to those of its large foreign female staff willing to resign now.
In some enterprises no cut in staff has been made but reductions in salaries have been effected after negotiations between the management and the employees, these arrivals said.
Meanwhile, several foreign companies are still awaiting for permission to liquidate after months ago. These include two American banks.

More likely

More such applications are likely following an order by the Bureau of Industry and Commerce and the Taxation Bureau stipulating that foreign capital, fixed industrial and commercial enterprises must keep a set of their accounts in Chinese to facilitate inspection by the tax authorities, it is reported.
The regulations, which require foreign firms to have a Chinese version of their ledgers written for the benefit of the tax people, also said that foreign businesses should, as far as possible, use the Chinese language for documentary papers connected with business transactions.
Meanwhile the cost of living remains comparatively stabilized in Shanghai. This is especially true for the average Chinese as the cost of his daily necessities, such as rice and edible oil, has not moved five per cent either way in the past five months.

This has been chiefly due to the increased prices for such items as fresh milk, tinned corn and butter.
Shopkeepers attribute this rise to heavy consumption by the large community of Russian technicians and the non-arrival of fresh stocks.

"NORTHWEST" TO TOUCH AT HK

Taipei August 2.
Northwest Airlines announced today that beginning Tuesday, August 8, regular weekly flights will be resumed to Hong Kong.
The schedule will be carried out in conjunction with Hong Kong Airways which will bring in Northwest DC-4's into Hong Kong under charter.
The flights will arrive in Hong Kong on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday and will be followed by morning flights to Canton.—United Press.

SHINWELL IN PARIS

Paris August 2.
The British Defence Minister, Mr. Emmanuel Shinwell, arrived here today for Western Union defence talks with the French Minister, Jules Moch.

"NO ARMS AID TO CHINA" MAY BE REVERSED

Washington, August 2.
The Truman Administration is considering reversing its policy of no arms aid to the Chinese Nationalists on Taiwan in order to strengthen the defences of that anti-Communist stronghold.

A final decision by the U.S. State and Defence departments and the White House is understood to await recommendations from General Douglas MacArthur, who conferred on Monday with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at Taipei.

The Government has already taken one step designed to ease the flow of American arms to the Chinese Nationalists. An order issued last week permits them to buy weapons through the Defence Department instead of having to go to the manufacturers directly as they had done for many months.

Responsible officials said today that Generalissimo Chiang has an adequate basic supply of weapons for the defence of the island, but that he undoubtedly needs spare parts for repairs and also additional ammunition.

China's needs
MacArthur and his staff are believed to have examined the Chinese needs. His recommendations are expected to cover the types of equipment which should be sent, if U.S. aid is resumed.

Following his meetings with the Chinese leader, MacArthur said plans had been made to coordinate American and Chinese forces "the better to meet any attack which a hostile force might be foolish enough to attempt." He thus presented the United States and Nationalist China as being in effect, allies against a common foe.

Chiang himself subsequently announced that MacArthur and he had agreed on the foundation of the defence of the island. Chiang had offered 30,000 troops to fight with the United Nations forces in Korea, but MacArthur turned that down as possibly jeopardising the defence of Formosa.

In Taipei, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his cabinet met this morning to give official consideration of the decisions and agreements reached during General Douglas MacArthur's 24-hour visit to Nationalist China's capital.

But the office of the government spokesman this afternoon said as far as he knew there would be no official release for the time being on the critical issues discussed during SCAP's visit here, beyond the statement issued last night by the Generalissimo.

So far only two major points were emphasized in the Generalissimo and General MacArthur's statements: First, Nationalist troops will not be sent to Korea; Secondly, both men were in accord on determination and the use of all resources to combat Communist aggression in the Far East.

Major strides

Neither statement elaborated on the decision not to send troops to Korea. But it can be revealed now the basis of the decision was the knowledge that the Chinese Reds on the mainland had made major strides preparing for an attack.

Communist General Chu Teh's radio declaration that the attack on Taiwan was more imperative than at any time, only confirms what the Chinese naval and air force intelligence had already reported.

Intelligence reports which were made available to General MacArthur included photographic evidence that in the weeks since President Truman's June 28 request to halt operations over the island the Chinese Reds had at least doubled the strength of the forces being concentrated for the attack against Taiwan.

Compared to June 26 the Taiwan situation, from the standpoint of the danger of attack, is highly critical. It was that fact alone which brought General MacArthur and Generalissimo Chiang in full accord that now is not the time to send Chinese troops to Korea.

The second major issue, still undecided under study, is whether Mr. Truman will release China from its commitment not to attack the mainland, if there will be modifications, or if the Nationalists will themselves decide they can no longer safely abide by the commitment and once again no all-out is aerial and naval attacks.

Generalissimo Chiang in a statement early today, confirmed General MacArthur's earlier declaration of complete agreement and full accord on the problems discussed during the Taipei visit of the chief of the United Nations armed forces.—Associated Press and United Press.

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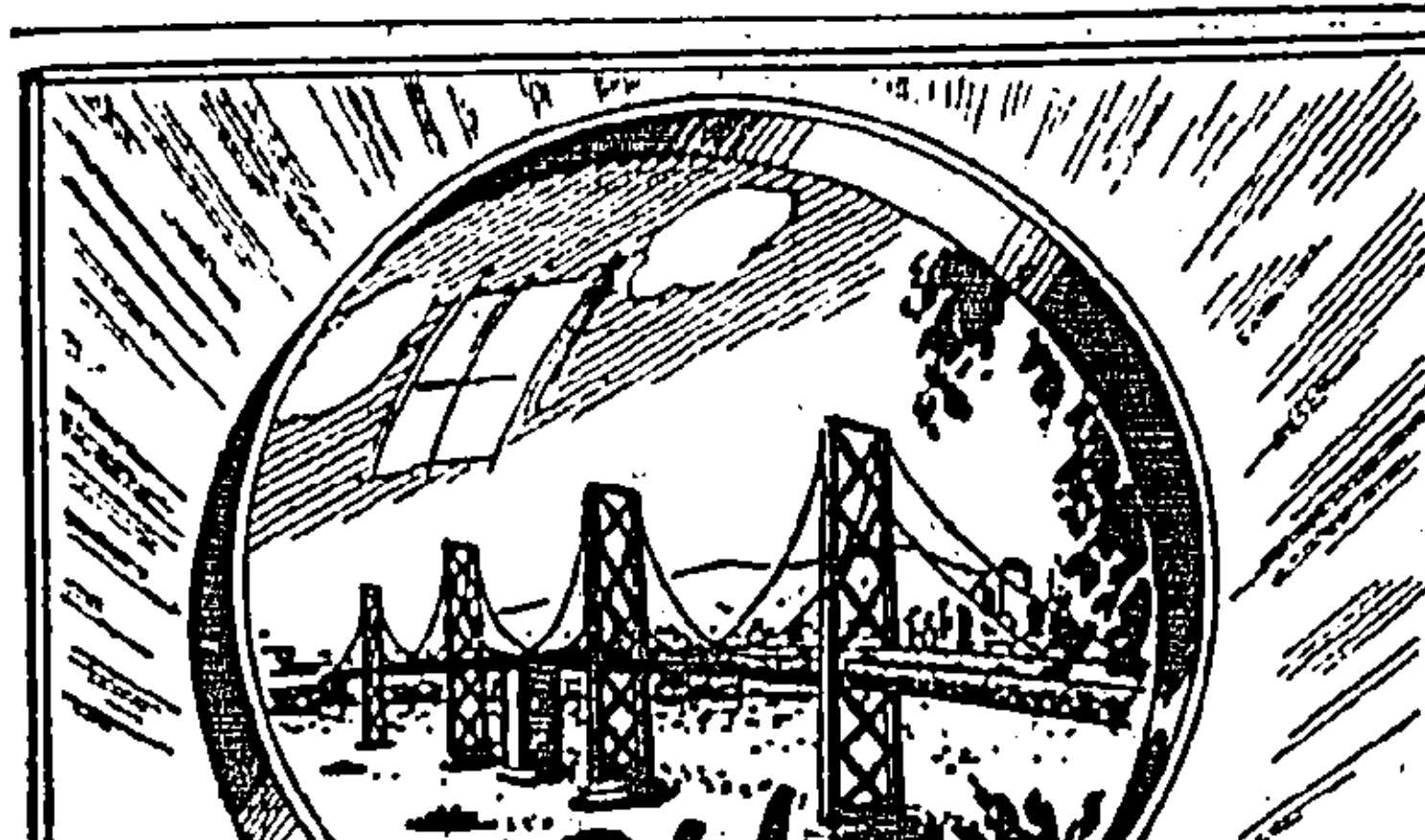
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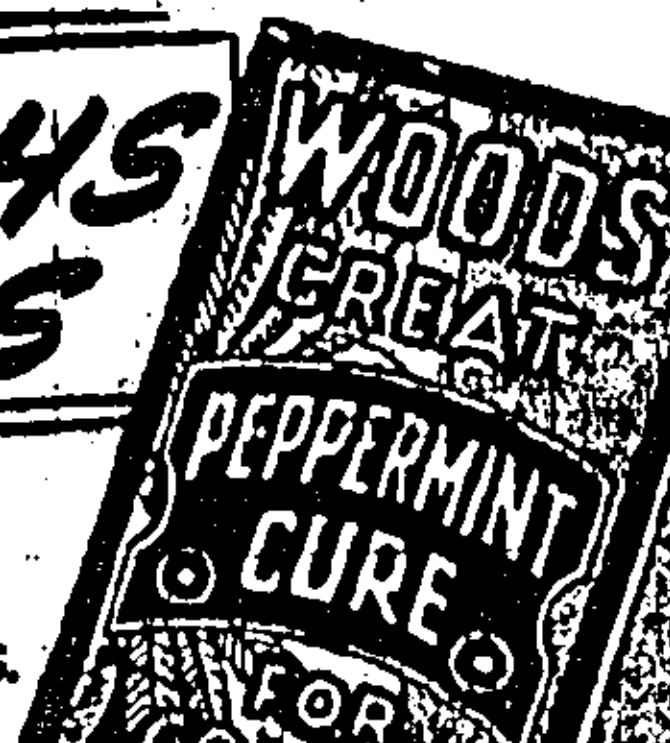


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FIRST LOCAL CAR RALLY ON SUNDAY

History will be made in Hong Kong this Sunday when for the first time in the Colony's history a Motor Rally will be held for motorists who are members of the Hong Kong Automobile Association.

The Rally will be an all-day affair and has been organised by the Hong Kong Automobile Association for the benefit of all its members.

A total of 110 entries has been received by the Association for the Rally and the Committee in Charge have divided the entries into three groups to traverse different routes, the first car leaving on each route at 9.30 p.m., followed by the others at one-minute intervals.

The Shik-O Route will be traversed by 42 entries, the Sha Tau Kok Route by 40 entries and the Kaim Tin Route by 28 entries.

All cars taking part in the Rally are expected to be back at the Diocesan Boys' School, Kowloon, by noon on Sunday.

Of the cars taking part in the Rally two will hold the centre interest.

Govt. Depts. merged

From September 1, the Department of Supplies and Distribution will be merged with the Department of Commerce and Industry.

As from that date any correspondence or enquiries regarding matters now dealt with by either of these departments should be addressed to the Director of Commerce and Industry, Fire Brigade Building.

Funeral of Major Coryton

The funeral of Major Oswin O. Coryton, Second-in-Command of the KLSI, took place at the Colonial Cemetery yesterday with full military honours.

Major Coryton died in the British Military Hospital on Tuesday after a week's illness. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Marie-Therese Coryton, and child.

Major Coryton is the elder son of the Reverend and Mrs. Howard Coryton of Bonchurch Rectory, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

The funeral service took place at St. John's Cathedral and then Major Coryton's remains were borne to their resting place on a gun-carriage.

The coffin was draped with the Union Jack and his sword and scabbard placed on top.

The gun-carriage was followed by a guard of 14 while a large number of officers and other ranks were among those who attended the funeral.

A firing party of 14 fired volleys over the open grave as a last salute and the bugles of the K. L. S. I. sounded the Last Post and the Reveille.

Chief mourners at the funeral were his widow and his sister, Mrs. H. Law.

Among those at the graveside were Major-General G. C. Evans, Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, Ball, DSO, Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Fisher, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien Twohig.

URGENCY SIGNAL FROM PENANG

An urgency signal requesting all ships to look out for the ss. Kimsong was received from the Harbour Master in Penang, according to a notice posted in the Marine Office here yesterday.

The Kimsong, owned by her owner, is a 50-foot long wooden ship with dark hull, white upper structure and counter stern. The ship has one mast and her funnel is painted black, the message said.

Signal letters for the missing vessel, which has no radio equipment, are ZBQD, the message added.

For snatching an \$80 gold bangle from the wrist of a woman shopper in Nam Cheong Street on Tuesday, Lee Lung, aged 27, unemployed, was sentenced to two months and six strokes of the cane from Mr. R. W. S. Winter at Kowloon yesterday.

HK built car

The first is a car designed and built in Hong Kong. It has a diesel-engine and was built by the South China Iron Company. It is the first car ever to have been completely designed and built in the Colony and it is also believed to be the only diesel-engine powered motorcar in the Far East. It will run on the Sha Tau Kok Route.

Mr. Paul Du Toit said that the car was entered for the Rally only a few days ago and the entry was accepted.

The second car which will draw much interest in its performance in the Rally will be a Metropolitan Car (Austin) Taxi with 16 horse-power engine. The car is the same type as those which are being used in London as taxis and has a seating capacity for four passengers besides the driver.

The car has been entered by Alex Ross and Company and will be running on the Shik-O Route.

After the Rally, when all the cars will gather at the Diocesan Boys' School, the following programme will take place:

12 noon to 1 p.m. Lunch.

1 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Demonstration Run uphill by Mr. J. Firley in a Jaguar Super-Sports.

1.15 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. Hill Climb.

4.30 p.m. Concours d'Elegance.

5.15 p.m. Prize-Giving.

The prizes—silver trophies—have been presented by various firms and individuals in the Colony and will be presented to the winners by Mrs. D.W. Macintosh, wife of the Commissioner of Police.

Judges of the Concours d'Elegance will be Mrs. Kwok Chan, Mrs. J.W. Anderson, Mr. Ross Bohm and Mr. Paul Du Toit.

Lady entrants

Judges for the Rally and the Hill-Climb are: Messrs. Paul Du Toit, R. Bohm, J.W. Milner, R. Shunwah and E. W. Milner.

Five ladies are among the 110 entrants in the Rally and the youngest entry of all is Miss I. Ngan, daughter of Mr. Ngan Shing-kyan, Managing Director of the China Motor-Bus Company. She will drive an MG Saloon.

The Diocesan Boys' School grounds will be closed to the Public on Sunday but spectators will be admitted to the grounds on purchasing a Programme.

From 12.30 p.m. to 1 p.m. entrance to the grounds may be gained through the Argyle Street and Prince Edward Road entrances. After 1 p.m. in the Hill Climb contests will be in progress, spectators will only be allowed by the Prince Edward Road entrance.

Appeal by Electric Co.

The Hong Kong Electric Company has made an urgent appeal through the landlords, to tenants in the Central District immediately to suspend all unessential electric power consumption.

Reason for the appeal is a serious fault in the high tension cable serving the district. Tenants of offices and flats in the Central District are asked to comply with the appeal until the fault has been located and rectified.

Air-conditioning units are an unessential electricity-consuming installation, the appeal says.

Death of old China Hand

The many old friends of Mr. J. C. Taylor—popularly known as "Joek"—will be genuinely upset to hear of his death at Home on Monday. The news came to Jardine, Matheson and Co., by cable yesterday.

"Joek" spent half his life in the service of the Princely House and rose to a high position in the firm.

He was for many years the firm's Agent in Tientsin, where he will long be remembered by the Chinese community no less than by the foreign residents, not only for his great personal qualities but for his exceptional public services. He was, in complete, for a long period, Chairman of the Tientsin General Chamber of Commerce, and his annual speeches to this international body were always a landmark in the events of the year.

Though a man of very genial and likable personality, he never lacked the courage of his convictions, and he could pronounce them with force and pluck when need arose, as in often did in the troubled history of trade in the Northern port during the past quarter-century. He also gave the community his interest in a variety of other directions. He married a "Tientsin girl", a member of the famous Bryson dynasty in the North, and his youngest son Robin is coming out soon to join the Jardine Engineering Corporation here. Another son, Alex, is to leave Hong Kong about six months ago because of ill health.

But though Mr. Taylor spent a considerable time in the North, Hong Kong remained his first and last love. He retained an abiding interest in his wife and his doing, and no subscriber to the weekly edition of this paper was more prompt in his responses if he failed to get it. Only a few weeks ago he wrote out to say how much he missed Hong Kong and how much he hoped he would be able to return. He was forced to leave the Colony a year or two ago for health reasons, and had to "do stop" at home on that account. Broad-shouldered, fresh-complexioned, and "cheery", "Joek" was a good friend and a one-man with much of the "gentleman" and shrewdness of the true Scot in his make-up, and a worthy representative both of his race and of his firm.

VESSEL'S TRIP TO CANTON

The Nuchang, a local LSM belonging to the Ming Sung Iron and Steel Company, left Hong Kong on Monday morning and arrived safely in Canton in the same evening. It was learned yesterday.

The ship, which has been lying idle in Hong Kong for the past week, was placed under the command of the Ming Sung Company in Canton. The ship is a 1,000-ton vessel and is used for carrying iron and steel.

However, she will not be able to ply between Canton and Hong Kong in the near future as she still has to undergo some repairs, the informant added.

SUB-INSPECTOR GIVES EVIDENCE AT TRIAL

Sub-Inspector Harold John Rumbelow, the prosecution's chief witness, gave evidence yesterday in the case in which Henry Tang, alias Tang Shui, is charged with offering SI Rumbelow \$1,000.

Tang, aged 38, Manager of the China Travel Service, was charged before Mr. J. Reynolds at Central with offering SI Rumbelow \$1,000 to facilitate the approval of entry permits from Taiwan.

Detective Sub-Inspector Kavanagh is prosecuting and Mr. B. Bernacchi, instructed by Mr. Hammond, is appearing for Tang.

DSI Kavanagh said that defendant is the Manager of the Hong Kong and China Travel Service. About April 12 this year Tang met SI Rumbelow at a party.

After the party Tang drove Rumbelow home. SI Rumbelow was at that time in charge of the issuing of entry permits to Hong Kong from China.

On the way home in the car, the prosecution said, Tang questioned SI Rumbelow regarding the procedure followed in respect of applications for entry permits from Taiwan. SI Rumbelow explained the procedure to him.

Tang, it was alleged, then said that he would shortly be submitting applications for entry permits from people in Taiwan, that Rumbelow should co-operate with him in approving them and that he would give Rumbelow \$100 for each application approved.

Rumbelow refused to discuss the matter further.

SI Rumbelow reported the matter to his superior officer and from then on was acting on instructions.

Between April 30 and May 26, various sums of money were paid to Rumbelow by Tang. These sums amounted to \$1,800.

DSI H. J. Rumbelow in evidence said that he was attached to the Immigration Office from February to June this year consisted of dealing with entry permits from China of people coming to Hong Kong. Rumbelow said he was in sole charge of the issuing of such permits.

He said that he met Tang sometime in April at a party at West Point. After the party Tang took him home in his car.

"On the way, Tang made certain suggestions to me, he suggested that we should co-operate in my being in charge of application forms for entry into Hong Kong."

Met in cabaret

Tang said that he would be submitting some applications and asked me to rush them through for him and that for every application entry approved by me, he would give me \$100.

"I told him an entry permit cost only five dollars. Tang said that I misunderstood him and that he would pay me \$100."

Rumbelow said that he met Tang on April 13 in a dance hall. Tang said that he had a girl friend in Taipei and asked me if I could help him. He then showed me a photograph of the girl. I recognised her from the photo as being an applicant I had refused.

"This application was submitted by the Hong Kong Airways. Tang had told me previously that the girl was in Taipei on holiday and that she was a teacher in Hong Kong. I considered the application and approved it."

Tang then said that he was a teacher in Hong Kong and that he was a teacher in Hong Kong. I considered the application and approved it.

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Personalia

Departures for Indo-China yesterday by Air France included Mrs. Qiang Tian, Mrs. Th. Nguyen, Mrs. Ong Lang, Mrs. Phung, Messrs. Tran Nam, W. McQuillan, M. Mariotte, Albert Chao and Ky Long.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Bulbrook, Messrs. J. D. Cottrell, Lee Shiang, Lee Shing-ling and Chu Sang-kwan left Hong Kong for Bangkok yesterday by CPA.

Arrivals from Bangkok yesterday by CPA included Mr. and Mrs. T.S. Khe, Messrs. D.A. Lockshin, K.C. Hau, M.J. Horikawa, M. Lai and Chun Jue-hee.

Among those who left Hong Kong for the United Kingdom yesterday by BOAC were J. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Oregon, Mrs. J. de A. Felixino, Mr. and Mrs. E.J. Davies, J.S. Kennedy, F. O. Holmen, J.G. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. D.O. Gowing.

Departures for Sydney yesterday by the mv. Yunhan included Mr. and Mrs. N.V. Mostevin, Captain S.D. Oesthoff, G.A. Rankin, D.J. Mander, K.K. Dillon, Mrs. A.S. Mostevin, Mrs. Dorothy Lee, Miss Barbara Lee, Lee Win and Pun So.

Miss J. Scott was among those who left for Bangkok yesterday by BOAC.

Mr. A.V. Caddick left for Calcutta by BOAC yesterday.

Messrs. R. A. C. Beeching, Lieutenant-Colonel K. Browne, Messrs. N.L. Knox and Cheung Kung-hai left for Singapore yesterday by BOAC.

Mr. O. K. Yuc, former Chinese Nationalist Finance Minister, left for Taipei by the Hong Kong Airways yesterday morning.

Mr. Yuc who had been residing here for quite some time, said that he was going to Taipei on personal business.

DOCKYARD CLERK REMANDED

A. R. Abbas, clerk of the Royal Naval Dockyard, was remanded one week by Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central yesterday on a charge of dangerous driving.

Abbas, who was on bail of \$500, was represented by Mr. A. el Arculli.

It was alleged that Abbas, on August 1, drove motor cycle 888 in Kennedy Road in a dangerous manner, knocking down an old woman. The woman is at present in hospital. It was stated.

TO BE WED

The forthcoming wedding has been announced of Ola Godoc, chief engineer, of 193 Gloucester Road, first floor, and Miss Lucy Chan, alias Chan May-ling.

A fresh proclamation, repelling previous orders banning the export of rice, has been issued by the Government. The proclamation, said the "Ta Kung Pao" yesterday.

It added that the new proclamation is aimed at curbing smuggling of rice out of the province to Hong Kong by landlordin and merchants.

Committal proceedings heard at Kowloon

Committal proceedings against six men, arrested with 16 others by the police in the New Territories last May for the unlawful possession of arms, were heard before Mr. James Wicks at Kowloon yesterday.

Of the 22 men arrested, 15 had been freed during previous appearances while one of them, Cheung Tin, escaped from custody on June 3.

Facing the Court yesterday were the remaining six, who were charged with possession of five Mausers, a .32 pistol, three revolvers, three hand-grenades and 108 rounds of ammunition.

Defendants who were not legally represented were Yip Tin-sung, 22-year-old unemployed, Yip Yik-cheong, alias Yip Tin-shing, alias Yip Kai, 27-year-old farmer, Yip Tin-po, aged 24, Yung Kai, alias Yung Si, aged 25, Pang Kiu-lun, aged 19, and Yung Chung-yung, aged 24.

The first four defendants were charged on one count of possession of five Mausers, a .32 pistol, three revolvers, three hand-grenades and 108 rounds of ammunition at Ling Ma Hang village on May 15, while the last two defendants were charged on two counts of possession of two revolvers, two hand-grenades and 11 rounds of ammunition at Mo Fan Village.

Detective Sub-Inspector J. W. Howitt, the prosecuting officer, in evidence said that on the night of May 12 he and a party of police raided an unoccupied hut in Kowloon Tong Village and brought them to the Shamshuipo Station.

Among the 14 was found a case, Yung Kai, who at 4 a.m. the next day took the police to Ling Ma Hang village.

Inspector J. O. Perkins, Police Armoured, told the court that he was in the village at the time the police raided the hut and that when they arrived at the village he ordered the inmates of the houses to open the doors. Receiving no response the police broke down the doors and found the first three defendants.

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Black Currants	\$2.60 a ctn	Cauliflower	\$2.20 a ctn
Blackberries	\$2.95 a ctn	Rhubarb	\$1.89 a ctn

SEE THE COMPLETE BIRDS EYE RANGE NOW AT
THE DAIRY FARM

WINDSOR HOUSE
NATHAN ROAD

SILVA DENIES TRYING TO BRIBE COWIE

Intense cross-examination of accused by Crown Counsel

Marcus A. da Silva yesterday denied suggestions that he had tried to bribe William Henry Cowie into giving perjured evidence with the knowledge that he was "a man of evil reputation", and that he did not thus expect to be double-crossed by Cowie.

The local solicitor standing trial for conspiracy was subjected to a most intense cross-examination by Mr. A. Hooton, Crown Counsel, for nearly the whole day in the presence of a large crowd of spectators.

Shan-kwei Tam, Yung Hwa Studios film director, jointly charged with the first accused, could not be found since he disappeared the day before. He is being tried in absentia.

The two accused were alleged to have conspired to procure false evidence from Cowie, driving school instructor, in connection with a manslaughter case pending in the Supreme Court, in which a Chinese actress, Cheung Dik-chan, was involved in a fatal accident in which a cyclist was killed.

Mr. H.G. Sheldon, KC, Mr. d'Almada, KC, and Mr. D.A.L. Wright, instructed by Sir Mun-kam Lo, are for Mr. Silva.

Mr. John McNeill, KC, and Mr. S.V. Glittins, by Mr. C.Y. Kwan, were for the second accused up to yesterday, when they retired from the proceedings.

The prosecutor is Mr. A. Hooton, Crown Counsel, who is assisted by Mr. L.R. Andrews, Crown Solicitors.

At the outset, Mr. Hooton informed the Court that there has been no further information regarding the second accused after the normal inquiries. In the circumstances, he would ask that the case be continued against the first accused as well as the second.

Crown Counsel then quoted from an authority involving an English criminal case in which a man was actually tried, convicted and sentenced in his absence.

Mr. McNeill at this point stated that in the circumstances he had given the matter careful consideration, and did not feel disposed to continue appearing for the second accused. This was also the feeling of Mr. Glittins, he added.

Counsel said further that Mr. C.Y. Kwan, his instructing solicitor, had been unable to obtain further instruction. All counsel concerned then asked leave to retire from the proceedings, which was granted.

Mr. Silva then entered the witness box for cross-examination. Before this, however, he replied to several more questions from Mr. d'Almada on the evidence on his own behalf.

Cross-examining, Mr. Hooton recalled that Chief Inspector C. Dowman had testified that when he came to arrest Mr. Silva on June 2, the accused looked shocked.

Mr. Hooton asked Mr. Silva if that feeling of shock arose because he thought he had "conceded his tracks" so well that he did not expect to be found out.

Silva shocked

"I was shocked the police could believe me guilty of a thing like that," accused answered. Denying he was shocked at being discovered, Mr. Silva asserted that he did not try to cover up his own tracks at all.

Mr. Hooton then followed up on the defence's case that a clerk of Silva's, one Cheung Wei-chan, had resigned a few days after Mr. Silva's arrest, and asked the accused if he was surprised to receive Cheung's letter of resignation. Mr. Silva agreed.

Mr. Silva denied a suggestion that he had sent Cheung away in connection with the case after his arrest. Accused said he would have preferred him as a defence witness rather than send him away.

Turning to the events at midnight of May 7 to 8 in which Mr. Silva is said to have interviewed a number of Chinese at his office on matters relating to Cheung Dik-chan's case, Crown Counsel pointed out that on the occasion concerned, the accused had marked the date and time of the interview. Mr. Hooton asked whether it was for purposes of costs.

Denying this, Mr. Silva said that in criminal matters, he had no time to make out bills. He could not be certain of how much time would be spent on the case concerned, so that he would eventually agree to some figure to cover the costs. Instead of billing, accused added that he had about 1,000 floss at his office to support his contention.

Crown Counsel asked whether or not it was the normal practice with a solicitor, when interviewed or telephoned by a client, to make a note of the time taken up which would be included in the bill. Mr. Silva answered that this is an unusual practice nowadays. Solicitors in Hong Kong are too busy to work in that way, he added.

Remarking that he did not quite understand, Mr. Hooton asked the accused why, if he did not charge for the time, he had marked the time on the bill in question. Mr. Silva replied that he did that just as a reminder. This was done whenever he has a slip in front of him in any case, he explained.

Mr. Hooton pointed out that when Mr. Silva told Mr. Cowie of the time on the bill, he was down the time on the bill, adding

that he would have been justified in making out a bill. The accused in this asserted that he has never made a bill in all these matters.

Mr. Silva reiterated that it was invariably his practice not to make out any bill, but to agree around a sum later on.

Silva's query

"As it is suggested that I was being sinister in not having Cowie's name noted as having an interview at the Peninsula Hotel, why did I then keep exhibit No. 1 with his name on my file?" Mr. Silva queried.

"Why did I direct my article clerk to leave a copy behind in Cowie's house? Why did I not destroy the bill Noronho (another of Mr. Silva's clerks) gave me on May 20 with Cowie's name on it?"

Returning once more to the interview between Mr. Silva and some others at his office on the night of May 7, Crown Counsel recalled that Mr. Silva in his evidence had said "Mr. Cowie had looked at me quizzically." Accused explained that Mr. Cowie had looked at him with a doubtful expression and had asked what he thought of Cheung Dik-chan's affair, because he (Mr. Silva) had his lips pursed at the time while he jotted down notes as Mr. Cowie spoke.

Replying to a query, Mr. Silva said he did not ask Mr. Cowie if he was a trained driver. Mr. Cowie himself volunteered the information that the girl was not.

Mr. Hooton then asked accused if he would agree that a question of whether the girl was trained or not would occur to a solicitor's mind more than to a layman's. Mr. Silva answered that this was not necessarily the case. As for Mr. Cowie, he added, he was once a police officer (in Shanghai).

Further questioned, accused said the question of the competency of the girl to drive was important, but only secondary to the main issue.

Asked why he did not write in his note on that occasion that the girl was fully trained, Mr. Silva said he had reached the end of the paper on which he was writing at the time.

At the end of the interview, he was told that Mr. Cowie would give him information as to the competency of the girl, so that he expected Cowie to do this later on. Accused explained further that the real major issue was what actually happened at the scene of the accident; why the girl deviated from the traffic island to the grass verge, and so forth. Competency, in a sense, would be only secondary, because fully competent drivers sometimes have accidents happening to them in the same manner.

Mr. Hooton then asked if Mr. Silva agreed that the question of competency would make a difference in a charge of manslaughter, to which accused said it would be important to a certain extent. Mr. Silva agreed that if the girl had no driving lesson in her life but had been involved in a traffic accident in which a man was killed, her charges of being acquitted of manslaughter were slim.

Turning again to the interview between Mr. Silva and Mr. Cowie, Crown Counsel pointed out that Mr. Silva had said "p his evidence that Mr. Cowie had told him that the girl had received instructions from Mr. Cowie and some Chinese teachers in driving."

Crown Counsel: Why didn't you write that down too?

Accused: Because I was told that Cowie was willing to give evidence and I was expecting him to do so.

You will agree that your note is fairly full, except until you come to the question of the girl's competency. Yes, but there were other matters included.

Why didn't you write about the Chinese teachers in your notes? Because I was told that Cowie was afraid to come and give evidence.

Cryptic note

Mr. Silva explained further that his note was in fact just a cryptic note, and he did not put everything down fully.

Counsel: What I am suggesting is that it is quite plain from this document that you were never told that night that Cowie had taught the girl how to drive.

Witness: I disagree. You are suggesting that I then jumped to the conclusion that I could ask Cowie to give perjured evidence.

That is exactly what I am suggesting. That is a suggestion which I deny emphatically.

Mr. Hooton then queried as to why accused did not write to Cowie saying that he had heard he had taught the girl about a year ago, and asking him to confirm this information. Mr. Silva replied that he never wrote when he could telephone.

He added that every government department in the Colony had all his brother prisoners

Reminders

Today

Kowloon Rotary Club luncheon, Peninsula Hotel, 12.30 p.m.
Y's Men's Club luncheon-meeting, Roof, Clarendon, HK Hotel, 12.45 p.m.
HK Women's International Club, Bathing, Picnic, buses leave at 9.50 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, games competition, 7 p.m.
film "Johnny Angel", 8.30 p.m.
Union Jack Club, tombola, 7.30 p.m.
NAAFI Club, whist drive, 7.30 p.m.; dancing class, 7.30 p.m.
St. Thomas More Association, dinner at Roof of Garden, HK Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
Gramophone Recital at Diocesan Boys' School, Kowloon, 8.15 p.m.

Coming events

TOMORROW
Swimming Gala, European YMCA, NAAFI Club, dance, 8 p.m.
Union Jack Club, dance 8 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, tombola, 7.30 p.m.
TUESDAY
Cheero Services Club, tombola, 7.30 p.m.
NAAFI Club, tombola, 7.30 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, tombola, 7.30 p.m.
SUNDAY
Classical Concert, Tce II, 50, Macdonnell Road, 8.30 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, gramophone recital, 7 p.m.; film: "Suspicion", 8 p.m.
NAAFI Club, snooker tournament, 7.30 p.m.
Kowloon Bowling Green Club, Golden Jubilee celebration, 4.30 p.m.

Mr. Hooton, continuing his cross-examination, took witness to the events of May 10.

"On that day there was this agreement for the payment of the \$1,000. You had a telephone call from J.D. Chen and he said he did not want any commission. You were to set aside \$1,000 for his girl friend." "Yes," "Yes."

"You agreed to that?" "Yes."

"Is that a proper thing for you to do as a solicitor?" "I pay my clerks 20 per cent when they bring me business."

"No Law Society instruction against it?" "The Law Society had sent around a circular about outside commission. It considered this payment of outside commission not proper."

"Is not that, in fact, what you were doing—paying an outside commission?" "In a sense, yes, but I made my client pay for it."

"When you had eventually arrived, you told us you had put in a safe, with a note?" "I put it in my pocket first, and then had it put in the safe."

"That payment was, of course, not part of your fees for that case?" "No."

"Why then, should it require the reference number of the file?" "Because it was a present to J.D. Chen arising out of that case."

No official connection

"It had no official connection with the case at all." "No, it was just a present to J.D. Chen for bringing that case to me."

"Who was the girl friend in question?" "A mistress of J.D. Chen's."

"Any connection with this case?" "No."

"But you have enquired of her name?" "No, but I have not her several times dancing with Chen."

"Why is it necessary to put the money down in the safe? Why not leave it in your pocket?" "I might forget all about it, and spend it myself."

"But if you were reminded of it, you would not have difficulty in finding it?" "Yes, but I have found on occasions cheques three or four months old, which I forgot to pay in, such as cheques for winnings at bridge games."

"It is not fee or part of the fee for Cowie?" "No. If I had got the fee for Cowie on the 11th I would have rung him up very soon afterwards. I did not do that."

Mr. Justice interposes

Mr. Justice Williams interposed: "That was your belief?" Mr. Silva replied, "Yes, based on a conversation with Cowie, and though I spoke to Cowie as if he was the genuine tutor, Cowie might have believed that I also knew about the falsity."

Mr. Hooton suggested to Mr. Silva that if in any of the subsequent conversations on the telephone, as recorded by the Police, he had asked Mr. Cowie "have you taught this girl," the Police would have thought Cowie was making up this conversation.

Mr. Silva replied that would not be the case when the Police knew Cowie had not taught the girl. He added that Cowie had a great safeguard. He had never taught the girl, so if anything happened to upset the trap he could always say to the Police "I did not teach the girl, and when he approached me for a statement I thought he was asking me for perjury."

Indirect reply

Crown Counsel said he understood that after time Mr. Cowie still did not tell Mr. Silva whether he had taught the girl to drive or not. Accused replied that Mr. Cowie did do so indirectly by saying that he was uncertain whether to give evidence or not.

In the course of further cross-examination, Mr. Hooton told the accused that unless Mr. Cowie said he had taught the girl, there was no point in calling him to give evidence. Agreeing to this, Mr. Silva said, however, that he believed then that Mr. Cowie had looked at his book before.

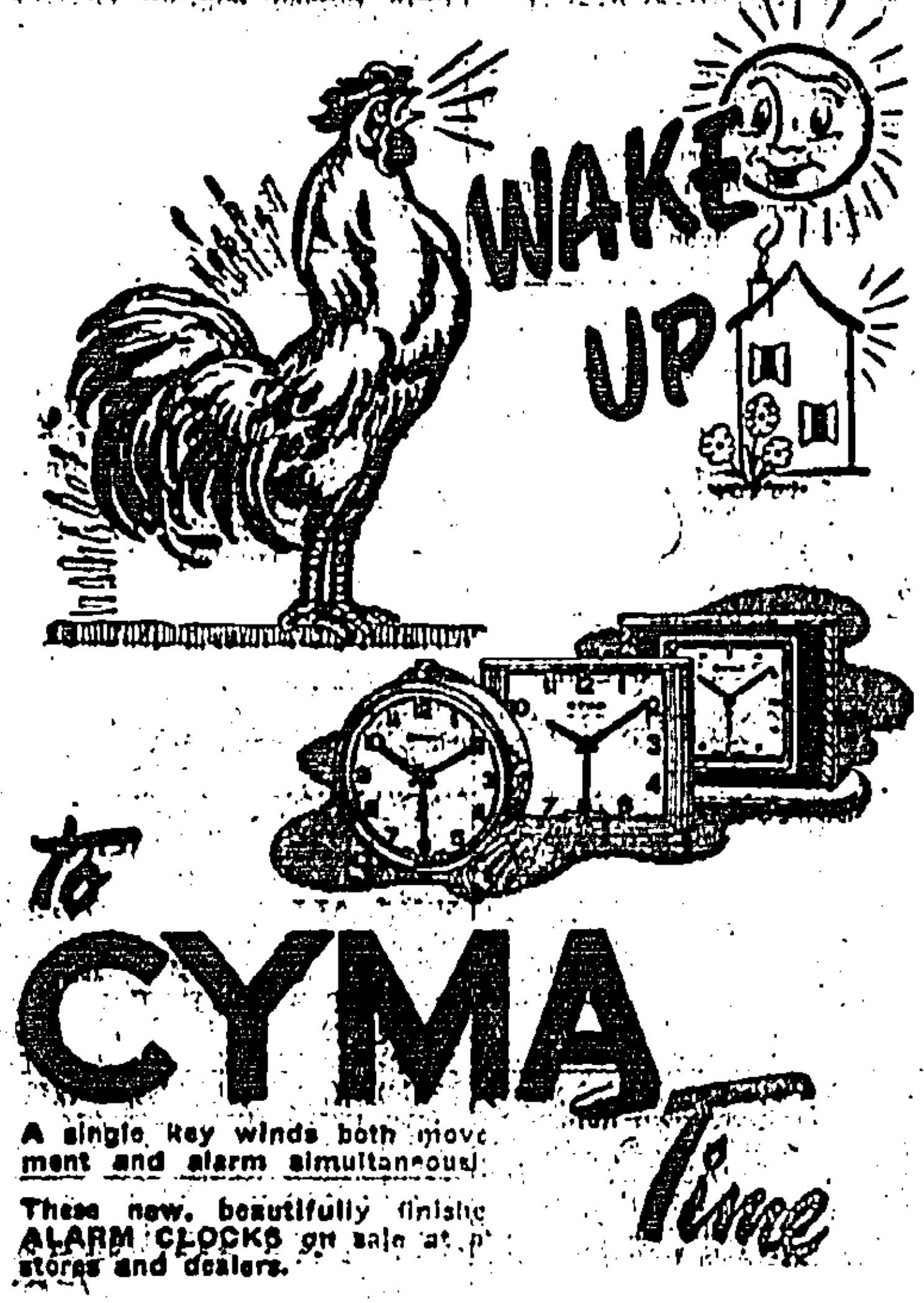
Mr. Silva agreed also that he never got a definite answer from Mr. Cowie that he had taught the girl, during that conversation at the Peninsula Hotel. "When he said he was considering the

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at 50 cents each. On sale at
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House, Tel. 32312.

FOUND

Found in Taxi No. 4438 at
Hennessy Road on June 10,
1950, one (1) Camera M/N
Argus 75 mm. F 4.5 ANAS-
TIGMAT, contained in brown
leather case. Will any claim-
ants please contact Divisional
Superintendent, Eastern Police
Station.

COMMISSIONER OF
POLICE.
August 1, 1950.

NOTICE

The Registrar of the Univer-
sity of Hong Kong wishes to
thank the 120 applicants for
the vacant post of Clerk in
the Department of Social
Medicine, which has now
been filled.

NOTICE

DOLLAR DIRECTORY
(1951 EDITION)

WILL ALL FIRMS, GOVERN-
MENT, CLUBS, SCHOOLS,
ETC., KINDLY REVISE
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RETURN TO THE NEWS-
PAPER ENTERPRISE LTD.,
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OUT FURTHER DELAY.

THE KOWLOON MOTOR BUS CO.,
(1933) LTD.

NOTICE
NEW BUS ROUTE

IT IS HEREBY ANNOUNCED that the opening of the
undermentioned New Bus Route will take place as from
August 3, 1950.

NO. 3 ROUTE—Jordan Road Ferry and Kowloon City
Via—Jordan Road, Nathan Road, Waterloo Road,
Boundary Street and Prince Edward Road.

SCALE OF FARES

Jordan Rd. Ferry and jct. of Waterloo Rd. & Peace Ave.	10 cts.
Jordan Rd. Ferry and jct. of Pr. Edward Rd. & Waterloo Rd.	20 cts.
Jordan Rd. Ferry and Kowloon City	20 cts.
Jct. of Waterloo Rd. & Peace Ave. and jct. of Pr. Edward Rd. & Waterloo Rd.	10 cts.
Jct. of Waterloo Rd. & Peace Ave. and Kowloon City	20 cts.
Jct. of Pr. Edward Rd. & Waterloo Rd. and Kowloon City	10 cts.

TIME SCHEDULES

Dept. Kowloon City	Dept. Jordan Rd. Ferry
6.03 a.m. to 6.27 a.m.	6.24 a.m. to 6.48 a.m.
Service: Every 12 minutes	
6.39 a.m. to 11.21 p.m.	7.00 a.m. to 11.42 p.m.
Service: Every 6 minutes	
11.27 p.m. to 12.30 a.m.	11.48 p.m. to 1.00 a.m.
Service: Every 12 minutes	

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On and after above date
application may be made
direct to Oversea Chinese
Steamship Co., Ltd. for Freight
or Passage on vessels under
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Agents:
ISBRANDTSEN
CO., INC.

Hong Kong, July 28, 1950

NOTICE

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

(Wine & Spirit Dept.)

Will our customers kindly
note that this department will
be closed for alterations dur-
ing the period 4th August,
1950 to 7th August, 1950, in-
clusive.

MARINE DEPARTMENT
NOTICE NO. 27
OF 1950

Monday, August 7, 1950.
having been declared as a
general holiday, this Depart-
ment will be closed with the
exception of—

PORT CONTROL OFFICE
MARINE LICENSING
OFFICE
ENTRY & CLEARANCE
OFFICE

which will be open from 9
a.m. to 11 a.m.

J. JOLLY,
Director of Marine.

Marine Office,
Hong Kong, August 2, 1950.

SOME OF THE
BEST VIEWS OF
HONG KONG

SEE

CHINA MAIL
PHOTOGRAPHS
OFFICE
WINDSOR HOUSE

NOTICE

THE REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1949

Arrangements have been
made to register, photograph
and thumbprint all persons
holding valid wireless receiv-
ing licences together with the
members of their families over
the age of 12 years.

Registration will take place
at the following centres—

Kowloon:
Yau Ma Tei Government
School, Nathan Road.

Hong Kong:
Hennessy Road Govern-
ment School.
St. Joseph's College, Ken-
nedy Road (side en-
trance).

All persons holding valid
wireless receiving licences
and WHO HAVE NOT COM-
PLETED REGISTRATION
PROCEDURE ELSEWHERE,
should go with their family
over the age of 12 years, to
one of these centres accord-
ing to the time set out below
against the number of their
wireless licence. All persons
must produce their wireless
licence and have their name,
address, age and occupation
set out on a slip of paper. In
the case of Chinese persons, in
Chinese and English. In the
case of all other persons in
English.

PERSONS ARE WARNED
THAT IT IS A SERIOUS
OFFENCE TO REGISTER
MORE THAN ONCE.

FRIDAY, 4th AUGUST

9.00 a.m. — 10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m. — 11.00 a.m.
10.00 a.m. — 10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m. — 11.00 a.m.
10.30 a.m. — 11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m. — 11.30 a.m.
11.00 a.m. — 11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m. — 12.00 noon
11.30 a.m. — 12.00 noon	12.00 noon — 1.00 p.m.
1.00 p.m. — 1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m. — 2.00 p.m.
2.00 p.m. — 2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m. — 3.00 p.m.
3.00 p.m. — 3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m. — 4.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m. — 4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m. — 5.00 p.m.

SATURDAY, 5th AUGUST

9.00 a.m. — 10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m. — 11.00 a.m.
10.00 a.m. — 10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m. — 11.00 a.m.
10.30 a.m. — 11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m. — 11.30 a.m.
11.00 a.m. — 11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m. — 12.00 noon
11.30 a.m. — 12.00 noon	12.00 noon — 1.00 p.m.

TUESDAY, 8th AUGUST

9.00 a.m. — 10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m. — 11.00 a.m.
10.00 a.m. — 10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m. — 11.00 a.m.
10.30 a.m. — 11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m. — 11.30 a.m.
11.00 a.m. — 11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m. — 12.00 noon
11.30 a.m. — 12.00 noon	12.00 noon — 1.00 p.m.
1.00 p.m. — 1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m. — 2.00 p.m.
2.00 p.m. — 2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m. — 3.00 p.m.
3.00 p.m. — 3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m. — 4.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m. — 4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m. — 5.00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 9th AUGUST

9.00 a.m. — 10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m. — 11.00 a.m.
10.00 a.m. — 10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m. — 11.00 a.m.
10.30 a.m. — 11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m. — 11.30 a.m.
11.00 a.m. — 11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m. — 12.00 noon
11.30 a.m. — 12.00 noon	12.00 noon — 1.00 p.m.

STAR
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August — 3rd.
2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

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CAN PLAY
WENDELL COREY
AUDREY TOTTER

August 4th & 5th.
(By Popular Request!)
Charles Boyer • Joan Fontaine
Alexis Smith
in
"THE CONSTANT
NYMPH"

Silva denies trying
to bribe Cowie

(Continued From Page 3)

"On the 22nd you asked Choy whether he still wanted Cowie or not, and he said yes. Who was in charge of the defence of this girl—you or Choy? As legal adviser I was. However, I had to consult my client's wishes. I can't just tell him 'you must do this' or 'you must do that.'"

"When you were asking for an adjournment, was it for the purpose of writing for Cowie?"

"No, because even with Cowie as a witness you could not put the case up in the police court with-
out eye-witnesses."

Crown Counsel then suggested to Mr. Silva the reason for his instructing his clerk Remedios to get Mr. Cowie to come over to the court was because there was running out, this was refuted by Mr. Silva. He repeated that Cowie alone as a witness was not sufficient for the police court.

"On the card left by Remedios with Cowie it is stated, you wanted to see him urgently. I assumed it was urgent possibly from the fact I rang him up the previous evening."

"You wanted Cowie to call at your office because there was no risk attached to that?"

"No, it was just the normal thing to do. The court adjourned for the luncheon recess, and resumed at 2.30 p.m. in the afternoon."

Mr. Hooton continued his cross-examination on the events of May 23.

"On the 23rd you had a tele-
phone conversation with Cowie at
11.15 a.m. This is recorded in
transcript 2. This was the first
conversation you had with Cowie
since the 9th at the Peninsula
Hotel, at which you said he gave
no definite statement that he had
taught the girl. He said he
would have to look up his book,
and you have told the Court you
had the impression he was only
stalling. In this conversation on
the 23rd you said 'Ah, what
about it?'"

"Yes."

"Why didn't you say 'well,
Cowie, have you looked up
your book?' Because, as I
have told you, I had a clear
impression that he had taught
the girl, and had no doubt
about it at all."

"And again you repeated 'what
about it?' It is a correct record-
ing of that question, isn't it. You
would not suggest it was not?"

"No."

Non-committal

"And the suggestion is that in
saying 'what about it?' you were
being deliberately non-commit-
tal?"

"No, it was to clear the
position whether he was willing
to come to court or not. I might
have been more laconic and
said 'are you willing to come to
court to give evidence?'"

"A little later on did you say
the hearing was fixed for June
27?"

"Yes."

"And you were still intending
for Cowie to come along to give
evidence?"

"If we did not light
the case up to the police court."

"Then Cowie, according to this
note, said 'I can make those
necessary additions in my book
anytime.' Did you hear those
words?"

"I did not."

"You had a good memory of the
conversation at the Peninsula
Hotel. It is a little remarkable
that your memory should fail on
this vital point." "At the Penin-
sula Hotel the conversation was
at an unbusy moment, face to
face with Cowie, with no clerks
around me, and no work to do,
whereas this conversation over
the telephone was at my busiest
hour."

"You rang up Cowie, didn't
you, on this occasion?"

"Yes."

"You wanted to find out
whether he was willing to give
evidence or not?"

"Yes."

"Surely you want to pay at-
tention." "Once he said 'yes'
it was good enough for me."

"Had he said before that he
was willing to give evidence?"

There is this remark, 'what about

Not enough time

"Was the meeting for the
purpose of secrecy in discussing
details and the amount of
money to be paid for giving
evidence?"

"No, and if you
will refer to my later conver-
sations you will see it was to
have a square to half an
hour's talk, and I suggest that
this is hardly enough time to
discuss perjury."

"My suggestion is that Cowie
would not give false evidence for
\$1,000, hence the rush up. That
is why you say 'I know, and your
suggestion to see your client and
asked him to ring you up the
next day.'"

"No."

"According to you, you took
instructions of your clients,"

"Yes."

"You took them actually on the
following afternoon?"

Mr. Hooton then referred to
transcript 3, and asked Mr. Silva
whether he could recall this conver-
sation. He replied he could
more or less.

"On that date, May 24, you had
a conversation with your clients.
Did you make a record of it?"

"Yes."

"I suggest the reason for no
record being made is that the
conversation did not take place."

"No, it took place."

"At that interview you said
you told Choy that on a recon-
struction of the accident it ap-
peared to you the girl had no
defence at all."

"Yes."

"And you pointed out the only
course to adopt was to plead
guilty to the charge and ask for
mitigation, and there was no
point in paying \$2,000 to Cowie."

"I thought the matter over the
night before."

"You came to that decision
before you had a statement from
the girl?"

"No, except that she
could not tell me anything, and
there was no explanation of the
factors."

"And no statement in writing
from Tam?"

"No, because he was in the
same position as the girl, with no
recollection after the collision."

"And you did not know who
Choy would be able to find
eye-witnesses or not?"

"No."

"According to you, you had in-
structions that Cowie had taught
the girl?"

"Yes."

"And you really wish to tell
the judge and jury that at that
stage, and on that date, without
this information, you were pre-
pared to advise the girl to plead
guilty?"

"I gave this as my
opinion with a view to pointing
out to my clients the possibili-
ties."

"You know that manslaughter
cases must be committed to the
Sessions, only committed proceed-
ings taken in the police
court."

"Yes."

"On May 24 you had not heard
the prosecution's case; that would
come out in the police court."

"Yes."

Not final opinion

"Did you really mean that,
not having heard the prosecu-
tion's case, no statement from
the girl, no statement from the
person with her, your belief
that Cowie had taught her,
Choy was hoping to get eye-
witnesses with all this, you
could possibly advise her to
plead guilty?"

"It was not the
final opinion. It had to be con-
firmed by counsel. Choy was so
anxious to get Cowie. I had to
point out the possibilities to
him, as I saw it that there was
no defence."

"You are not a person to give
in such cases without a strug-
gle, and I suggest that until the
prosecution case had come out,
you could not have formed that
opinion."

"A reconstruction of
the case led me to that opinion."

Here the Acting Chief Justice
questioned Mr. Silva whether
neither the girl nor Tam throw-
ing any light on the accident, he
could reconstruct it. Mr. Silva
replied Choy was assisting in the
matter, and he again drew atten-
tion to the graph that had been
prepared.

Continuing his cross-examina-
tion, Mr. Hooton put it to Mr.
Silva that during that afternoon,
at tea time, Cowie, according to
arrangement, rang back, witness
agreed.

Referring to transcript 4 of this
conversation, Mr. Hooton drew
attention to Mr. Silva calling Mr.
Cowie by such familiar terms as
'chappy' and 'fellow', which he
regarded as unusual expressions
to apply to a rogue—"and you
knew Cowie to be a rogue, didn't
you, Mr. Silva?"

Mr. Silva replied it was a com-
mon expression.

"Now here are these remarks
in the transcript made by you—
'What about two? If you agree,
OK. Don't squeeze the person too
hard.' Now why didn't you refer
to the name of the person? No
one was listening in?"

"I did not
suspect any wire recording."

"I suggest you were taking
every precaution." "I disagree.
Squeezing a person too hard is a
common expression."

"It comes in the context."

"And there the words 'rather
talk to you personally—yes'.
Your explanation was that you
invariably take statements from
people in person, but I suggest
you wanted to get Cowie's
private interview, and no one
could hear it."

"I disagree."

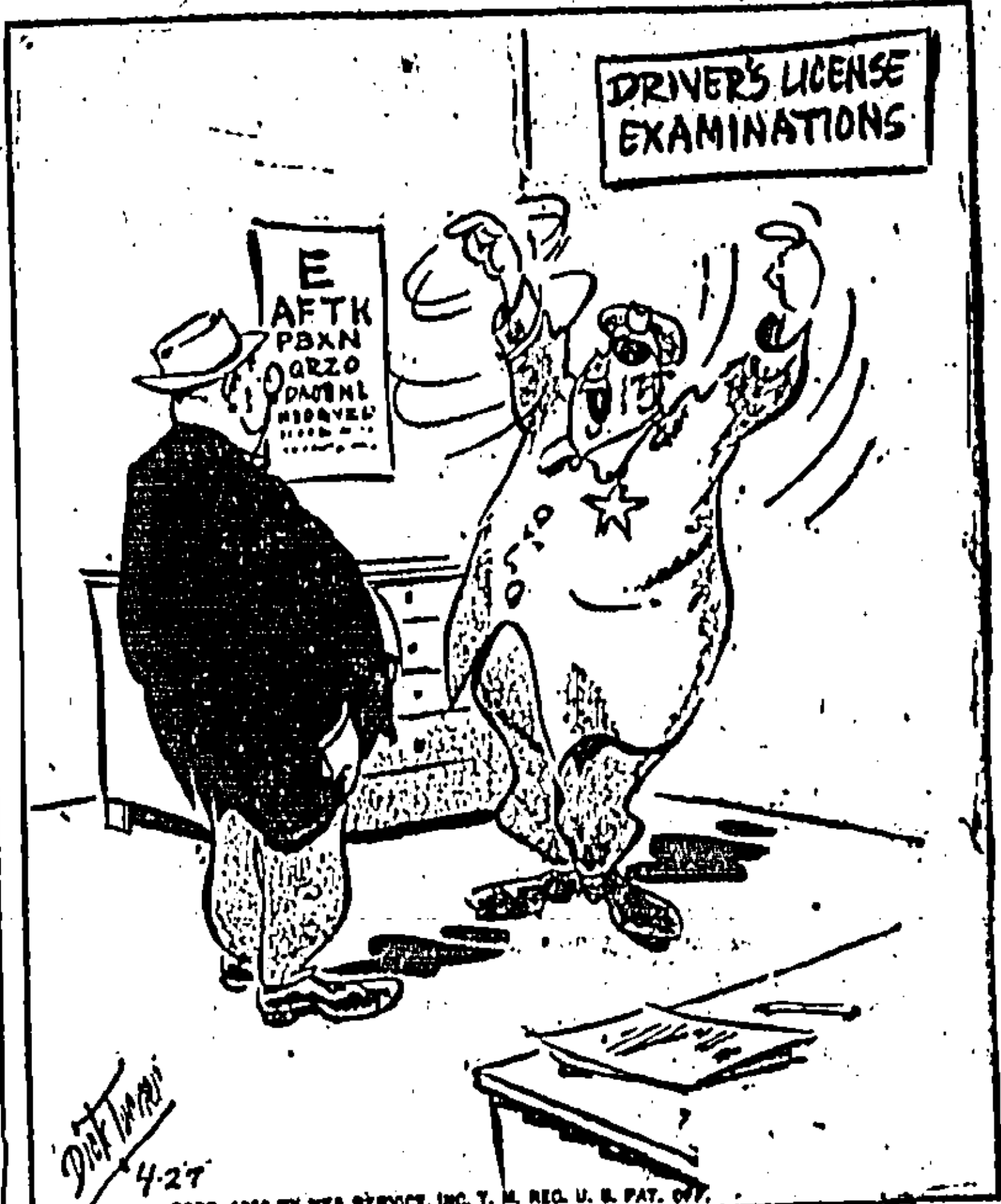
"You went on to say 'well, so
long as it is agreed' is that for
Cowie to come forward to give
false evidence?"

"No."

(Continued On Page 11)

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Now say there's a woman driver in front of you doing this—what does she mean?"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE
By Shepard Barclay

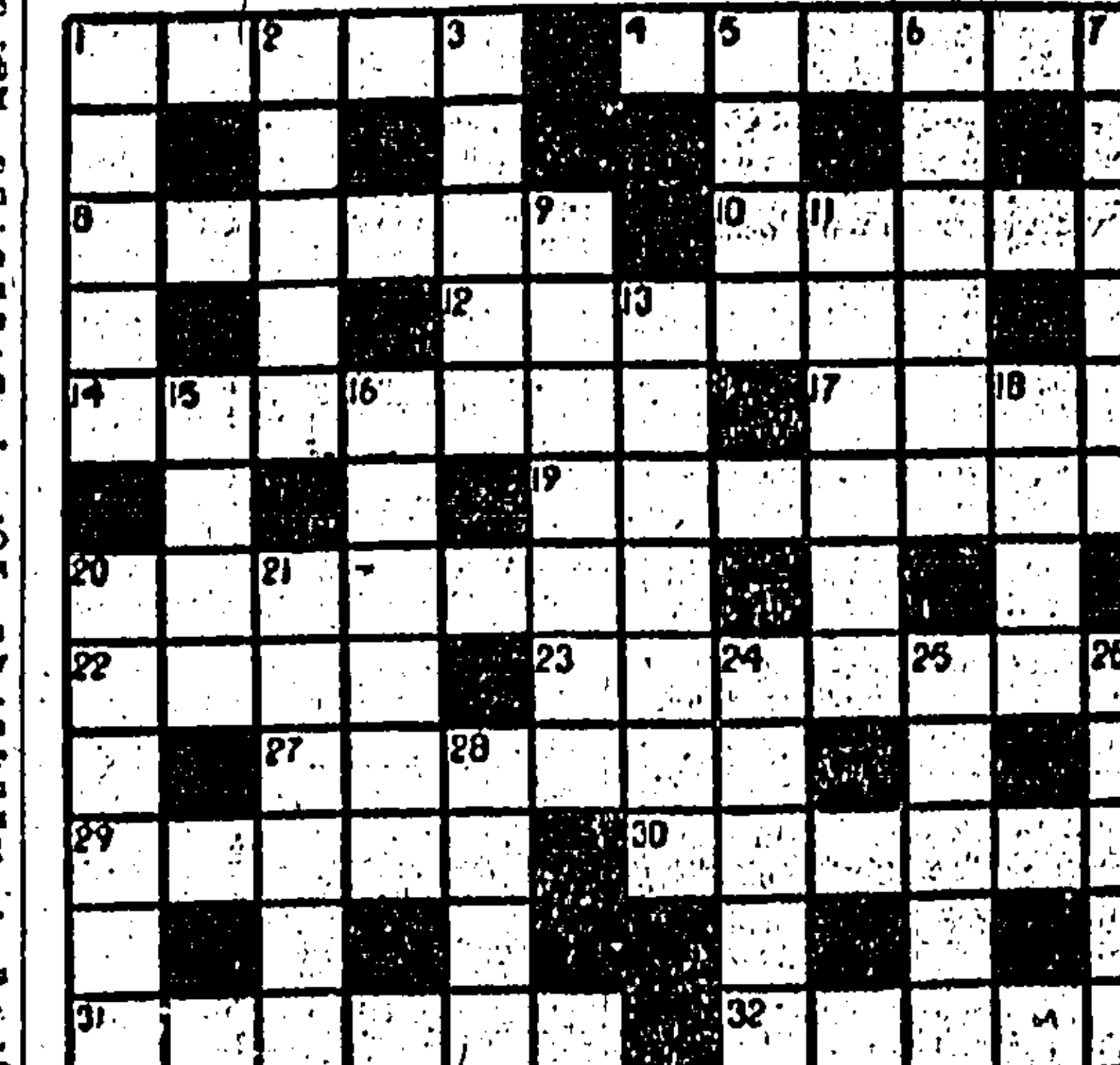
CAN'T STANDARDISE 'EM
YOU MAY standardise the
meanings of certain bids, leads
or plays, but you can't stand-
ardise the people who employ
them. As long as human beings
are human, and therefore all dif-
ferent, they will see different
things while looking at the same
set of facts. Every attorney who
has listened to eye-witnesses in
court knows that. And so does
every klibitzer who has followed
a number of hands around the
room in a duplicate tournament
to see what various people do
with them.

S J 10 8	H 8	S A Q 4
D J 8 7 5	C A 8 6 4	H A 2
S 7 6 5 3	D 10 9 6	C K J 7 5
H 7 5	C 3 2	S K Q 2
D 10 9 6	S K Q 2	H K Q 10 6 4 3
C 3 2	D K 4	H 4
S J 10 8	H 8	S A Q 4
D J 8 7 5	C A 8 6 4	H A 2
S 7 6 5 3	D 10 9 6	C K J 7 5
H 7 5	C 3 2	S K Q 2
D 10 9 6	S K Q 2	H K Q 10 6 4 3
C 3 2	D K 4	H 4

(Dealer: East. Both sides vul-
nerable).
East South West North
1. 1 C 1 H Pass Pass
2. 1 C 1 H Pass 3 NT
3. 1 C 1 H Pass 2 NT
4. 1 C 1 H Pass 4 H
5. 1 C 1 H Pass 4 H
That deal was bid eight differ-
ent ways at the nine tables of a
duplicate game. The three ver-
sions shown are picked out as
showing how different the same
South hand looked to three dif-
ferent players who held it. The
first bid only one on his hands
since he felt the hand might be
useful at No Trumps instead of

(Dealer: North. North-South
vulnerable).
If West leads the 6 of the clubs
bid by East, how should South
play at his 3-No Trumps con-
tract?

A BRITISH CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across	Down
1 Handles clumsily.	1 Fine.
4 Gives up.	2 Match.
8 Svelte.	3 Decilent.
10 Niggard.	4 Highest point.
12 Take ill.	5 Prospects.
14 Table support.	6 Supports.
17 Immense.	7 Mature.
19 Bears witness.	8 Bealogs.
	9 Dogs.
	10 Part.
	11 Outland.
	12 Heavenly body.
	13 Most senior.
	14 Consuming.
	15 Hairsnet.
	16 Express.
	17 Mournful.
	18 Poem.
	19 Outlet.

Yesterday's Crossword
ACROSS—3. Prodiges, 8. Ides,
9. Latitude, 11. Compares, 13.
Dart, 10. Athletic, 18. Riddle, 19.
Prop, 21. Silenced, 25. Conceded,
26. Pool, 27. Shelters.

DOWN—1. Zinc, 2. Germ, 4.
Roar, 5. Dais, 6. Cause, 7. Sweet,
8. Layer, 10. Trepid, 12. Outer,
14. False, 16. Timid, 17. Cited,
18. Picks, 20. Ounce, 21. Seat, 22. Leaf,
23. Crow, 24. Doll.

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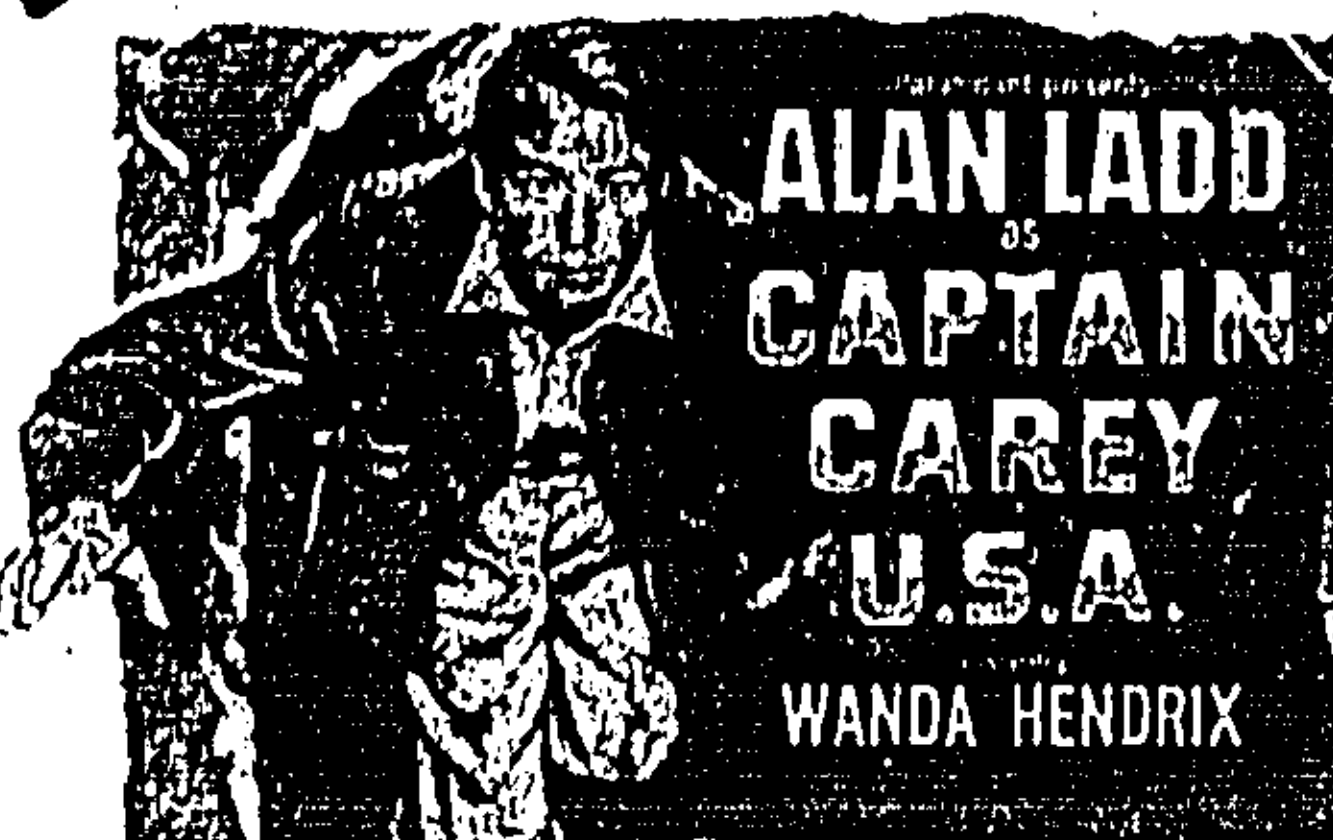
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MENZIES PROMISES

QUICK DESPATCH OF AUSTRALIAN TROOPS

The Australian Prime Minister, Robert Menzies, told an applauding House of Representatives here today that the Australian Government will organise within a few weeks as possible sufficient ground forces to make up a first class combat group for Korean duty. Australian and possibly New Zealand troops would be despatched to Korea as quickly as it was possible to organise them, he said.

There was a hope that a British Commonwealth Division would be formed "to serve alongside your men."

Shortly before Mr. Menzies addressed the House of Representatives, New Zealand Air Commodore J. L. Findlay said his Government is still undecided about the number of troops it will send to aid the United Nations forces in Korea.

Commodore Findlay announced this after a talk with the U.S. Defence Secretary, Louis Johnson, and other United States military officials.

The white-haired Australian Premier was warmly applauded as he mounted the speaker's rostrum to address the House.

Australia, he said, is not rich in manpower, standing armies or resources, but already in the Korean crisis the Australian Government has "placed" at your disposal our air force and vessels of the Royal Australian Navy. Since his arrival in the United States, Mr. Menzies said, his talks with American leaders had convinced him that a comparatively small force speedily prepared is better than a large force later on.

Brilliant feat

For that reason, Mr. Menzies said, as the House again applauded, the Australian Government was making ready an initial combat group of ground troops to bolster the American forces. At the outset the Korean war was causing anxiety in Australia and the Australians recognised the hastily improvised campaign (against the Korean Communists) as a really brilliant feat of arms.

Its value Mr. Menzies declared, would be more clearly recognised in the later stages of the campaign.

Air Commodore Findlay said that New Zealand would probably send an artillery unit to help the United Nations forces now fighting in Korea. Commodore Findlay did not like to commit himself to the number of troops likely to be sent from New Zealand, but probably they would total less than 3,000.

It was reasonable to assume that the New Zealand troops would be sent in conjunction with other Commonwealth troops, possibly as part of a Commonwealth unit made up of troops from Australia and Britain.

Commodore Findlay emphasised that New Zealand has a small population—only about two million. Thus, he said, 2,000 troops would be a relatively sizeable contingent for New Zealand; to supply, to date, 4,000 New Zealanders had volunteered to serve

in Korea if needed. But he indicated that New Zealand actually could not spare so many, and the number would be reduced, anyway by weeding out of the physically unfit.

Commodore Findlay is to confer with senior supply officers of the Army Department today.

Expansion of services

The Australian Government is expediting plans for expansion of its armed forces, amid many difficulties and criticisms from influential quarters.

The Menzies-Fadden Government, elected last December on a platform that included compulsory military training stepped up its time-table after the outbreak of Korean war.

It also began expanding its permanent services after appeals for volunteers, and reactivated units for women in the regular army, navy and air force.

Several retired military leaders, many large newspapers, and some influential politicians, however, attacked the new programme, restricted to 18-year-olds, as too slow and not big enough. The Cabinet advanced the start of the programme from July 1, 1951, to January 1, 1951, but many critics said this was still too late.

The Government's biggest obstacles to big-scale expansion of its armed forces are shortage of training facilities and instructors. Many large World War II military camps, including some used by American troops, have been converted to hostels and orientation centres for thousands of European migrants pouring into the country.

Revised plans

Australia is suffering from an acute shortage of building materials which aggravates the military training programme.

The revised plan, announced by the Acting Prime Minister, Arthur W. Fadden, while Mr. Menzies was abroad conferring with the British and American Governments, provided training of a militia of 69,000 men in four years from a population of 8,000,000 as follows:

1. Call-up of 13,000 18-year-olds in the first year, increasing to 21,000 in the fourth year.
2. A total training period of 176 days training for each conscript.
3. Voluntary training between the ages of 17 and 18 years.
4. Exemption for conscientious objectors, students, clergymen and members of some religious orders.

Mr. Fadden admitted that lack of instructors and administrators would affect the programme. Officials said to train an annual

Washington, August 1.

Intake of 21,000 men, the Navy needed 420 additional staff members, the army 2,000 and the air forces 950. Australia looked to Britain for help in obtaining these technicians.

Unpopularity of conscription

Before the Korean hostilities, the Government planned to return its 2,000 men from Japan comprising the British Commonwealth Occupation Force to form the backbone of the training programme.

It suspended this withdrawal and the BCOF's 77th Fighter Squadron went into action with the American air forces in Korea. An estimated 55,000 males reach the age of 18 annually, Mr. Fadden explained, but only 21,000 are believed available after exemption for hardship deferments, medically unfit, men already in service and those living in remote areas.

Conscription is politically unpopular in Australia and was used only in the two world wars. The Opposition Labour Party holds that workers do most of the paying—and dying—in war. The post-war Chifley-Labour regime resisted conscription despite widespread agitation by Australian ex-Servicemen's organisations, military men and political opponents. It ignored pointed suggestions from such famed British military experts visiting Australia as Field Marshal Lord Montgomery.

Rocket range

The Labour Party unanimously backed the Government's support of UN intervention in Korea, however, and pledged support for defence preparations.

Post-war Labour began construction of the huge Central Australia rocket range in collaboration with Britain on the theory that its most effective contribution to imperial defence would be improvement in scientific facilities.

It also conceived and began construction of a vast Snowy Mountains hydro-electric scheme, along the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority, which in some 15 years will provide power for dispersed defence production centres.

The new Government is continuing these projects but urgently needs heavy earth-moving equipment available in quantity only from America—Associated Press and United Press.

British Army appeals to conscripts

London, August 1. The British Army today asked National Service men to volunteer for six months extra service, to keep the Army strong during the present crisis. Extra allowances and other minor inducements were offered to conscripts who agree to serve two years instead of the 18 months required by law.—United Press.

HAS MAO GONE TO MOSCOW?

San Francisco, August 1. Communist China's hierarchy marked Chinese Red Army Day today, but the No. 1 boss, Mao Tse-tung, shunned the entire performance.

The official Chinese Red agency and Peking Radio carried lengthy speeches and greetings from all the leaders except Mao and his deputy, Liu Shao-chi, who never even sent congratulations. The broadcasts made no mention of Mao or Liu appearing at the big Peking rally in front of the Imperial Palace, although "speaker after speaker" took his place at the microphone. Mao's heroic-sized portrait, however, overhung the rostrum along with those of Stalin, Chu Teh and the North Korean boss, Kim Il-Son. Overhead flew squadrons of fighters and bombers as 23 artillery salvos opened the show.

Observers here speculated that Mao may be absent from China, possibly gone to Moscow. Speakers made numerous oblique references which caused observers here to wonder whether the Chinese Reds intend to take some action against Hong Kong. The same stock phrase cropped up in almost all speeches—"We must liberate Taiwan, Tibet and all China." Since Hong Kong is the only other part of China which is not yet under at least nominal Red control, observers here believed it was a cautious way of saying the Chinese Reds intend to regain control of the Colony from the British. But there was no indication when that might come about.—United Press.

ECHO OF WAR

Paris, August 1. Four Germans went on trial here today before a French military court for wartime seizure of works of art from Jews. They were charged with having stolen over 20,000 individual items, including paintings, sculpture and jewels, in organised Nazi efforts to confiscate Jewish property. The four defendants are expected to argue that they were only following the orders of the Nazi leader, Alfred Rosenberg.—United Press.

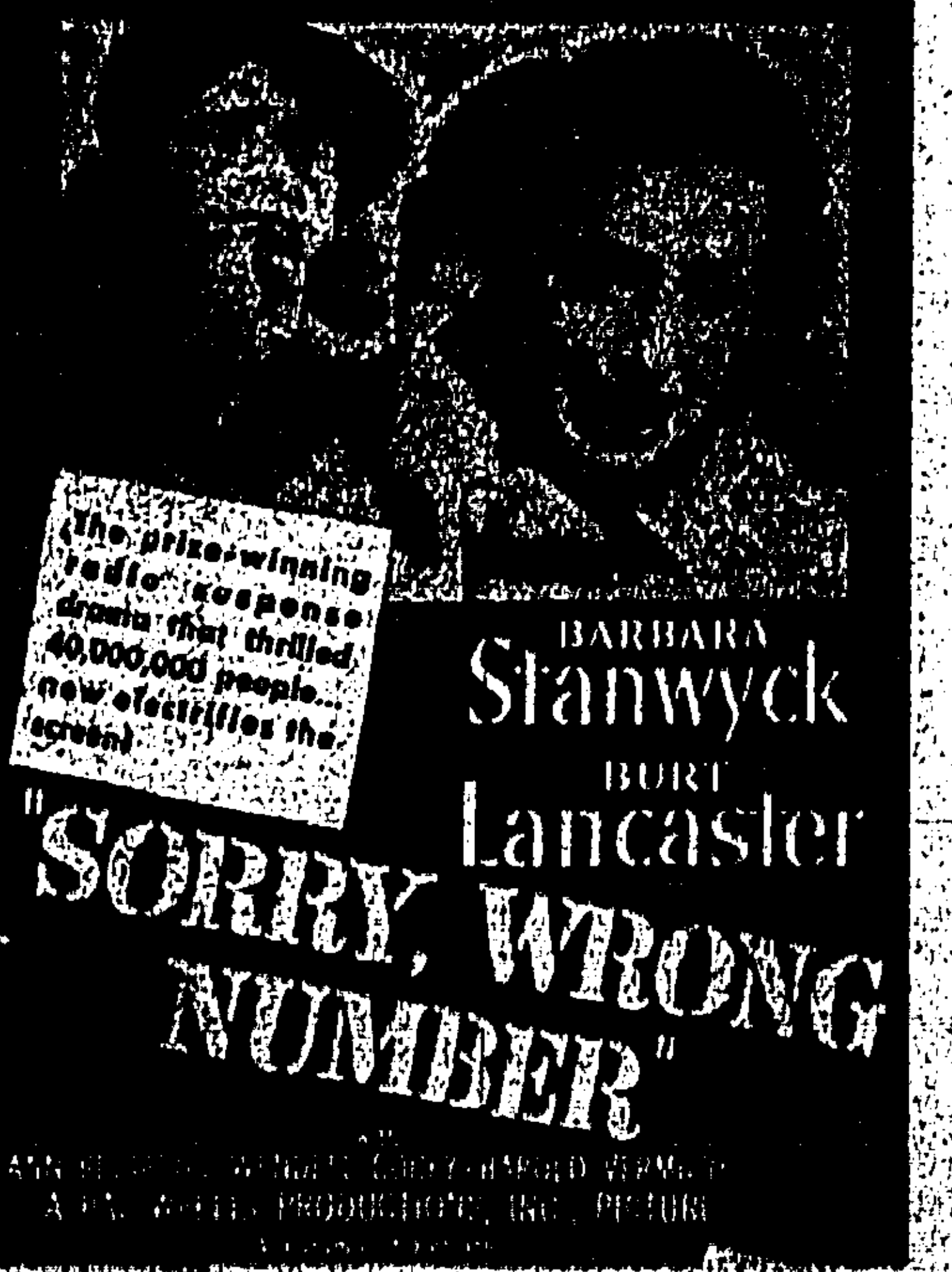
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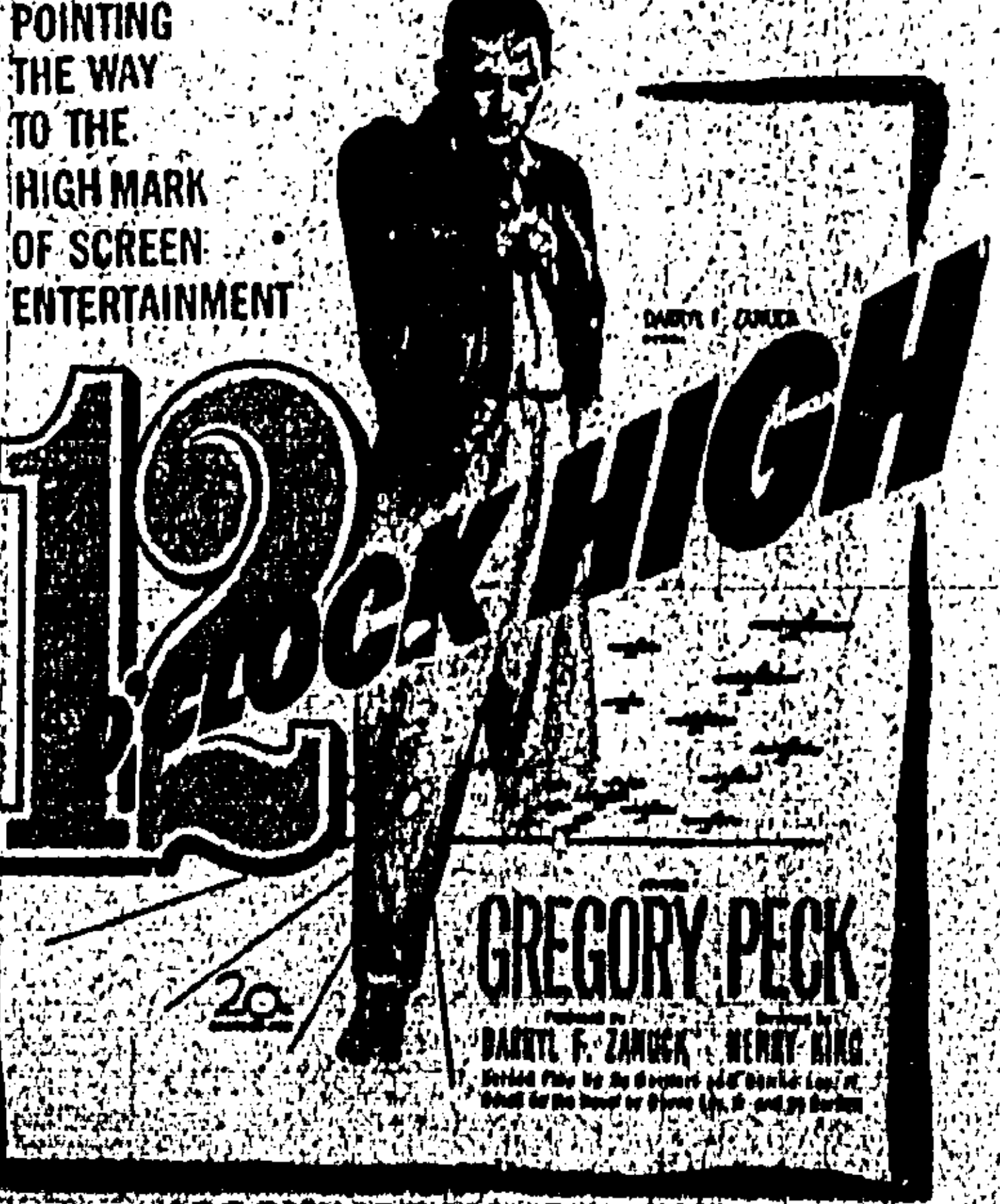
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DEATH

TAYLOR, John Cameron (Jack), late of Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., Private Office, passed away in England on 21st July 1950.

SWIFT COUNTER-ATTACK

The United States' delegation has countered the Kremlin's opening moves at Lake Success as swiftly as it countered the aggressors' move in Korea. The red herring of China's representation was bound to be drawn across the trail, but on the relevant issue of Korea the Soviet Union called for "a peaceful settlement." For four years the United States, and later the United Nations' Commission, have been trying in vain to get just that in Korea. The Communists would have none of it, and banned the Commission from setting foot in their territory. Then they attacked and sought a settlement not by peace but by war.

Now a "peaceful settlement" is suggested—just like that, child-like and bland and cynical. Communists don't blush. Their faces will not go red over this quaint exercise in the simplest cynicism. Moscow's idea of a peaceful settlement is, of course, the retention of the fruits of aggression. Its ideas have been made quite clear: acceptance of the military position as it is now, withdrawal of the North Korean Army to the 38th Parallel now that it has created Communist civil administrations in the occupied areas of the South, withdrawal of the United Nations' forces—and, in fine, acceptance of Communist control. That is what this seemingly innocuous resolution means. It really is too, too much! Never has a trap been more clearly set in the sight of the prey.

The counter-attack is direct. The United States invites the Council to call on all nations to refrain from giving any aid or encouragement to the aggressors, and to refrain from any action which might spread the war to other areas—such as Taiwan, in this special context, or to Yugoslavia, in the general context of the Communist menace. Mr. Warren Austin emphasized that "moral, if not material support" is being given to the North Korean authorities that can fairly be regarded as giving aid and comfort to the enemy of the United Nations. This, he said, is a matter of serious concern. There is a pulling of the punches here, because there is no question whatever of great material aid before the aggression, if not afterwards. "The North Korean aggressors have available to them resources far in excess of their internal capabilities," said an earlier report to the Council. But as the South Koreans had also been armed, though lightly, this is a question of degree and of the way in which the aid was used.

The point that matters is not so much what happened before the aggression, though the comparison is inescapable, but what has happened since. Moscow has done nothing to help the aggressors, but it has done a thing to hinder the call for a ceasefire and the withdrawal of forces from Korea.

The inside story:

WHEN SMUTS WAS AT DEATH'S DOOR

By Kenneth Anderson

General Smuts has fought and won his greatest battle—the fight for his life at 80 years of age.

Five times within a month he was at the point of death, when only sheer will to live, and his iron constitution, defied what seemed to be the inevitable end. Each time he rallied was a miracle to the doctors, nurses, and members of his family gathered round him.

As he lay apparently dying in his little bedroom in the corrugated-iron and wooden house on his farm at Irene, near Pretoria, surrounded by pictures of his children and grandchildren, kings and princes, the leaders of the nations across the world, the ordinary citizen, and little children watched and prayed.

In many languages the world was kept informed by radio news bulletins of his painful fight with a third heart against "the old man's friend"—pneumonia—and the malaria.

Delicate figure

The story of their personal anxiety over the critical illness of the veteran Boer general, statesman and soldier-philosopher—the greatest South African—is told in the hundreds of telegrams, letters, prayers, and remedies which poured into his office from all parts of the earth.

Soon after Smuts fell ill it looked as if it must end in a knockout. The bulletins announced pneumonia with the heart causing some embarrassment.

Night and day nurses began their vigil, which was to last for several weeks. His children were summoned to Irene. One daughter, Mrs. Bancroft-Clarke, arrived from England by air, and a Cape Town specialist, Professor Forman, flew up in answer to an urgent call from Irene.

The next few hours were tough and he looked like a delicate porcelain figure, his deathly whiteness accentuated by his little pointed beard and thin, snowy hair, as he lay in a coma in that small back room with the single window looking out on to the rough veldt.

drawal of the aggressors. It asks for a peaceful settlement to protect the aggressors from the rebound and even to procure for them the rewards of their aggression. They will not get away with it. The spirit of the free world has been shown in action by the swift and resolute leadership of the United States, and by the grave but firm statement of the British Prime Minister, as well as by the forthright broadcast of the Australian Prime Minister in the United States.

Nor have the free nations of Asia been slow to denounce the aggression in Korea. The official silence of the Peking Government leaders is not obscured by a torrent of anonymous and non-official propaganda on the question, and is hardly less significant than India's attitude, which stands stoutly behind the Council's resolution calling for the withdrawal of the North Korean aggressors. Indian diplomacy has been intensely active behind the scenes, seeking a quick and isolated settlement of the conflict before it can spread. It has been most active in both Washington and London as well as Peking, apart from the direct approaches of Pandit Nehru.

From the British capital have come agency reports that Peking and Delhi are "working together" to effect a Korean settlement and to promote discussion of the Taiwan question by the United Nations; at the suggestion of the People's Government. British diplomatic sources are quoted as saying that one phase of this move is joint action by China, India and Burma as Asian States, to mediate with the "West," with the assurance that the move was being made without Soviet influence.

London and Washington, it was said, had been consulted in this move, and it was even suggested that Peking is ready to reach an accommodation with the Western Powers. These reports were later denied by British and American officials, who said that the move was purely a Chinese activity, but it is unlikely to bear fruit. It is unlikely to bear fruit. It is unlikely to bear fruit.

It was a struggle more desperate and different from any campaign he had ever experienced. Sedatives, drugs, and oxygen were his weapons. Four doctors attended him. The household moved on tip-toe. Absolute silence was essential, and an appeal was made to the public not to telephone Irene.

And then he rallied. A week later he had an amputation of the leg, and his condition was again critical. But he fought back, only to be "dropped" again and again with relapses. Eventually he began to gain and maintain his strength, and he became a "difficult patient."

He wanted to listen to the news on his bedside radio, and he pressed for detailed information concerning Mr. Atlee's old and Churchill's differences over the Schuman Plan, which his private secretary had mentioned to him. Then he decided he must get out of bed and be up and about.

Once, when he was particularly ill, he believed that he had to catch an aircraft to fulfil an important engagement. He insisted that his chauffeur should have only half an hour in which to reach the airport. He had to be forcibly held down in bed, and it was only when he was told that the aircraft had been cancelled that he grumpily gave in and turned his face to the wall.

The wireless was a constant embarrassment to the nurses and

his family, as he protested that he must listen to the BBC news broadcasts. But these broadcasts checked the bulletins, announcing his grave condition. Fortunately he had no sense of time in the darkened room, and as the news hour approached, his attention would be diverted, and it was possible surreptitiously to unplug the set.

His fifth and last relapse before he began to get really on top of his illness was complicated by a fever due to a bout of malaria. He was convinced that he was lying in the highveldt, and he took much persuasion to make him realise that he was, in fact, at Irene on the highveldt. The only time he left his bed was when he was gently moved on to a surgical bed with a pneumatic rubber mattress which was a gift to him.

Queen Mary wrote . . .

All the time letters and telegrams of condolence, songs, prayers, and even a three-act play came into his office from doctors, herbivores, archbishops, generals, and kings and queens, including the Emperor of Ethiopia.

Collect cow manure, mix it with vinegar and apply as a hot poultice! said one. A diet of Bulgarian yogurt repeated pulling of his big toe, the wearing of two

balneva helmets and a waterproof sheet, and the application of two parcels of mud from Czechoslovakia were among the many remedies offered, together with specially written prayers for Divine intervention.

One man from a country district sent six little sachets containing a special powder with instructions that five of these be first given to "volunteers" to see how they reacted before the remaining dose was administered to General Smuts.

"Don't die—we still need you," was the appeal of hundreds of letters. Children sent him flowers picked on his beloved Table Mountain, and illuminated cards.

A message from one grand old lady to another was a telegram from Queen Mary to "Gummi." "I am so thankful your dear husband is improving. I have been thinking so much of you."

From Robey Lauder, saboteur sentenced to death during the war for high treason against the Union, and later reprieved, came this telegram: "I respect you as a leader, courageous fighter, and gallant enemy. Speedy recovery. Cheers, Robey Lauder."

He only had the strength to smile faintly with closed eyes when told about some of this vast and amazing correspondence. But a special wheel-chair has just arrived at Irene, and today there is a determined look in the General's eye. He is terribly thin and needs much rest. But he has already made up his mind that he will occupy his front-bench seat in Parliament next session.

THE ATOM BOMB

The Korean crisis, and the American rearmament have drawn attention sharply back to the atom bomb. What has happened to the negotiations about its control?

The negotiations have dragged on for four years. Every now and then the world, waking with horror to the prospect of even more terrifying bombs than that at Hiroshima, or to the still worse prospect of the Hydrogen Bomb, has put a sudden sense of urgency into the discussion. But each time the impetus is lost. Agreement seems further off than when the discussions began.

In a way the long-drawn-out negotiations resemble those of the tragic Disarmament Conference in the years between the two world wars. Everybody at that time recognised that a failure of the conference would probably result in eventual war. All the forces of enlightenment, honesty and good will supported the conference. Yet the well-intentioned people of the world saw the conference break up slowly before their eyes, and could do nothing to save it.

It is easy to say that there are two sides to every difference of opinion. No one side is right. Thus it is easy to say that there must be some substance in the Russian case against the American Plan for the control of the bomb. It is necessary to ask, really, very few people who have followed and mastered the details of the negotiations.

The difference. So it is very useful for the purpose of dispassionate judgement, that the experts of the

United Nations Atomic Energy Commission have compiled at this time a short resume of the difference between the Soviet and non-Soviet plans. Their report is as follows:

The Soviet Union proposes that nations should continue to own explosive atomic materials, including the "Emperor" of Ethiopia.

Collect cow manure, mix it with vinegar and apply as a hot poultice! said one. A diet of Bulgarian yogurt repeated pulling of his big toe, the wearing of two

The other five powers believe that periodic inspection would prevent the diversion of dangerous materials and that the special investigations envisaged would be wholly insufficient to prevent clandestine activities.

The accuracy of this summary is unchallengeable. When the case is set out thus boldly, without side-issues, without propaganda, it is really possible to say that the responsibility for the failure of negotiations is about evenly divided. That it is six on one side or a half of a dozen on the other, it would need very special pleading to make sense of such a statement. It is true that Russia has proposed in principle the outlawing of the bomb. But what is the use of principle without a system of control?

Committee statement

America is one of the parties in the abortive negotiations, and American opinion is therefore biased. But the statement by the committee of both houses of the American Congress, deserves study.

Regarded in fundamental terms the deadlock in international negotiations reflects old, mutually opposed notions of the responsibilities of individual nations in a world of atomic energy. All nations except the Soviet Union and her satellites put world security first, and are prepared to accept innovations in traditional concepts of international co-operation, national sovereignty, and economic organisation where these are necessary for security. The Government of the USSR puts its sovereignty first and is unwilling to accept measures which may involve upon or interfere with its right exercise of unimpeded state sovereignty.

It would be hard to improve on this as a fair and objective statement of the case.

Fifty skeletons—and a job half done

By Margaret Gilruh

An ancient village, and a cemetery are being excavated in the desert, which shows China's outer suburbs.

Because the bones are well-preserved, and because the village site is so well-preserved, the site is a very good example of a well-preserved site.

The skeletons were found in a cemetery of the 20th century, and the level of the ground was the same as the level of the ground when the skeletons were found.

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RUSSIA FAILS IN UN BID TO EXPEL CHINA

Soviet delegate calls Council vote illegal MEETING IN UPROAR

Lake Success, August 1.

Russia's Jakob Malik walked back into the Security Council today, failed again to bring about the expulsion of Nationalist China, and then accused the United States of aggression in Korea.

He demanded that the United States stop "flagrant and unjustified aggression" against the people of Korea. The Soviet Union was following a policy of peace, he claimed, in his first speech here since he began his post last January 30.

Mr. Malik charged that the United States is trying "every way to broaden the warfare, not only against the people of Korea but also against the people of Vietnam, China and Indo-China."

"The United States aims at seizing Korea," Mr. Malik argued. "The ruling circles are not at all concerned with ending hostilities."

The Council voted eight to three against Mr. Malik's ruling as August President that Dr. T. T. Tsiang of Nationalist China is an "usurper" and "represents nobody."

The United States, Britain, France, Nationalist China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt and Norway voted against Mr. Malik's expected ruling that Dr. Tsiang was not a member of the Council. Britain and Norway have recognized Red China but spokesmen for these countries have said they would not use parliamentary "tricks" to settle the question.

The Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and India voted in favour of Mr. Malik's ruling.

The largest crowd in Council history. High delegates found only standing room as bitter words flashed back and forth across the table, mainly between Mr. Malik and Mr. Warren R. Austin, Chief United States delegate.

U.S. demand

Mr. Malik protested that the Council action on China was illegal but the vote was against him. Several times it appeared that he was nearing a second boycott but he sat through the avalanche of votes against him and went on to attack the United States policy in Korea.

The Council had before it a three-point work sheet, called the agenda.

The first point was adoption of that agenda. The second was the Chinese question and the third—one submitted by Mr. Malik—"peaceful settlement of the Korean question." Mr. Austin demanded that Mr. Malik rearrange the agenda to put at the top an American proposal condemning the North Korean authorities for continued defiance of the UN and calling on all countries to refrain from assisting or encouraging the North Korean authorities.

Mr. Austin said the U.S. felt it is highly inappropriate for the Council to deal with the Chinese question now and that the Council should establish the principle that the Chinese issue is not linked with the Korean crisis.

He thought that at this time the seating of a declared opponent to United Nations efforts to repulse aggression would weaken the support to which the United Nations forces at the front were entitled and would undermine their peace-making endeavour.

Mr. Malik contended that President Harry Truman himself had linked the Chinese and Korean questions by deciding to "put Taiwan into his pocket."

He said that was what Mr. Truman meant by ordering the seventh fleet to protect Taiwan. Although a UN Commission has reported that the North Koreans launched an unprovoked invasion of the UN-sponsored Republic of Korea in the south, Mr. Malik argued that the United States had provoked frontier incidents as an excuse for military action.

India's decision
Mr. Benegal Narayan Rau, India's representative, told the Council that India would support Mr. Malik's ruling that the Chinese Nationalist delegate had no right to sit in the Council.

Mr. Malik, on his return to the Security Council, after a seven-month boycott, had immediately attempted to unseat the Chinese Nationalist delegate by ruling that he was a "private individual representing nobody."

Mr. Rau said Mr. Malik said, was a representative of the Kuomintang group and was unfit to represent China.

The Egyptian delegate announced that he would vote against the Chairman's ruling.

Britain's representative, Sir Gladwyn Jebb, and America's delegate, Mr. Warren Austin, at once questioned Mr. Malik's authority as Chairman to make such a ruling.

Sir Gladwyn called for an immediate vote.

The delegates of Cuba and Ecuador also announced that they would reject the Russian move while Yugoslavia said that she would support Mr. Malik.

Britain demands vote
Mr. Rau, in stating India's attitude, warned that the question of Chinese representation had been before the United Nations since January unless resolved in a satisfactory manner very soon may disrupt this organization.

"This is a possibility fraught with the gravest consequences to world peace," he added.

Sir Gladwyn had referred to Article 17 of the Security Council rules of procedure which states that any member of the Council whose credentials are challenged shall sit in the Council until the question is decided.

The American resolution took precedence because it was submitted before Mr. Malik's agenda reached the Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie. It condemned North Korea for defying the United Nations.

Mr. Malik's agenda listed for discussion Chinese representation in the United Nations and a peaceful settlement in Korea.

Sir Gladwyn said "Whatever your feeling may be in the matter, Mr. President, the fact remains that the Security Council has not decided that the credentials of the representative of China are not in order."

"Therefore, it is essential to challenge your ruling, to associate myself with the challenge of the United States. Moreover, I ask for an immediate vote on your ruling."

Malik attack on Tsiang
Mr. Malik, without pulling his ruling to the vote, stated that the representative of the "Kuomintang group" was not the representative of the Chinese people.

Mr. Malik said that the "legitimate representative" of the Chinese People's Republic was being prevented from participating in the work of the Security Council by "the enemies of the Chinese people."

He charged that the representative of the "Kuomintang group" had usurped the place of the legitimate representative of the Chinese people.

He called Dr. Tsiang a "private individual representing nobody."

Mr. Malik said that it surprised no one that it was the representative of the United States, who first spoke against his ruling.

It is quite natural, Mr. Malik said, that the United States should be the first to speak against his ruling.

"The question of the representation of China in the United Nations should be ruled in accordance with the United Nations Charter. The Soviet Union has always held this view and will continue to do so. It has no objection to the United States, as an instrument of peace, and not as an instrument of warfare."

The United States, he said, appeared to consider the United Nations as an instrument of warfare.

"This seems to be the purpose of the ruling circles of the United States who are claiming world domination," Mr. Malik declared.

"They and their representatives in this Council have blocked the normal settlement of the so-called question of Chinese representation in the United Nations and hitherto this matter was not settled."

The legitimate representative of the Chinese people was being denied representation in the Security Council "by the enemies of the Chinese people."

The representative of the Kuomintang group, after the sitting up of the People's Government in China, had "usurped the place of the legitimate representative of the Chinese people."

Indian warning
Mr. Rau (India) announced that India would vote for the President's ruling. He warned that the question of Chinese representation had now been before the United Nations since January and "unless resolved in a satisfactory manner very soon may disrupt this organization."

"This is a possibility fraught with the gravest consequences to world peace," he added.

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"Therefore, it is essential to challenge your ruling, to associate myself with the challenge of the United States. Moreover, I ask for an immediate vote on your ruling."

Malik's reply
Mr. Malik, in reply to the criticism of his ruling, said that he could not agree with the Egyptian statement that he had exceeded his powers. The ruling did not apply to a plenipotentiary representative of a government but to a private individual who represented nobody.

The rules did not mean that a president had to act like a dictator. They did not mean that the President could not have an opinion on issues before the Council.

The President had the power to make a ruling on matters before the Council.

When the flare-up over the voting had died down, Mr. Malik said he would speak.

Mr. Malik did not recede from his formal position but merely waved his hand to him to speak.

(Continued On Page 11)

No yielding to pressure in the UN

Geneva, August 1.
There must be no yielding in the United Nations Security Council to pressure on Chinese representation, the Australian Foreign Minister, Mr. Percy Spender, said today.

The question must be kept separate from the Korean issue, he said, and added: "World peace will not be safeguarded by any decision indicating that greater concessions can be won by the use or threat of force than by ordinary democratic processes."

Mr. Spender suggested that the Security Council should pass a resolution naming those countries which have not accepted earlier resolutions. The new resolution should again invite such States to support the UN.

The Minister also suggested a second resolution asking a ceasefire and withdrawal to the 38th parallel by North Korean forces. Associated Press.

AMERICA SURE OF VICTORY

Washington, August 1.
Military spokesmen today expressed confidence in an ultimate victory despite another withdrawal by the United States forces in Korea.

Two spokesmen said at a press briefing that they are still optimistic.

General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters in Tokyo, three and a half hours earlier, had announced another withdrawal by the United States and South Korean troops.

One spokesman said, "We are getting stronger and stronger and they (the North Korean Communists) are getting weaker and weaker."

He confirmed that elements of the Army's Second Infantry Division, the Fifth Regimental combat team from Hawaii and the First Marine Division have landed in Korea.

The shortening of defence lines has made it easier for the United States and South Korean forces to hold on to the beachhead.

He also said that probably quite a lot of North Korean Communist soldiers now are green conscripts who have been forced into service.

A spokesman said that the air element of the First Marine Corps was flown into Korea. United Press.

**FAMED EXPLORER
DEAD IN CRASH**
Winnipeg, August 1.
Colonel Charles Joseph Hubbard, 48-year-old Arctic explorer, and eight Canadians were killed yesterday when their plane crashed in the Canadian Arctic.

Colonel Hubbard was on an reconnaissance flight when the crash occurred near Alert, on Ellesmere Island, about 500 miles from the North Pole.

Hubbard said "Since April 1948 Colonel Hubbard had been chief of the Arctic section of the United States Weather Bureau. He had established six observation stations in the far North in conjunction with the Canadian Weather Service."

The accident occurred near the site where two years ago Colonel Hubbard discovered the first compelling original documentary evidence of the flight of Admiral Robert E. Peary during Arctic explorations in 1909.

Colonel Hubbard, a native of Kansas City, was captain of the Harvard University football team and an all-American selection in 1922 and 1923. He is survived by his widow and four children.

United Press.

MEDIATION BY CHINA DENIED IN LONDON

London, August 1.

Reports that China has made a new mediation move through Indian diplomatic channels in Peking to end the Korean conflict were denied today by authoritative quarters here.

Recent reports both here and in Lake Success said that Mr. Chou En-lai, Prime Minister of the Chinese Republic, might with the support of other Asian countries, notably India, put forward proposals for a quick cease-fire in Korea.

A mediation commission, including India, Pakistan, Burma and China, might then go into the question of bringing about a settlement of the conflict.

It was also suggested that India "filled in" the British on the Chinese views.

Indian Embassy officials said today that this was "a colourful story without the least foundation."

Explaining India's attitude in Korea, these quarters pointed out that while India was anxious not only to prevent the Korean conflict from spreading to other areas, but also to bring about a peaceful solution to this conflict, the President of India, Mr. Rajendra Prasad, had summed up India's policy in this regard by saying that consistent with India's support of the United Nations Security Council resolution, any such mediation proposal would be put through the Security Council.

Reliable sources indicated today that India was adhering to her original proposals that while the most promising step towards any peace move in Korea was through the Security Council, the Republic and Soviet Russia should first bridge the gap between them.

It was learnt today that the Indian High Commissioner, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, and the British Ambassador, Mr. Clement Attlee, saw each other for half an hour yesterday.

China's fate

While the Indian Embassy is reluctant to discuss the diplomatic activities which are described today as "routine," it is understood that Mr. Menon explained to Mr. Attlee the stand the Indian delegate was to take at today's meeting of the Security Council, when Russia raised the question of Chinese representation again.

The fate of Chinese representation would ultimately depend upon the strategy of Russia and the United States.

If Russia, for instance, uses her resolution introduced yesterday, the United States might take an equally uncompromising position with regard to Chinese representation, and on any Russian proposal for a settlement in Korea.

As observers see it here, the Security Council meeting will be a struggle of political strategy, and manoeuvring on procedural rules.

But the present time is very favourable for Russia. President Truman, the President of the Council, the President will still have the initiative during this session, while watching the course of events in the area of conflict in Korea, even if the proceedings end in a deadlock.

French hopes

India could pursue her useful effort of coalition, the French Conservative evening newspaper, "Le Monde," said today in referring to the possibility of another battle of attrition in the Security Council under the leadership of Mr. Chou En-lai.

As a result, Atlantic power, India was more apt than the West to understand the mind of the Eastern peoples, the newspaper added.

Saying that Great Britain and France, apart from India, should have an important part to play in the days to come, "Le Monde" added: "In the interest of peace in Korea and elsewhere, it is to be hoped that the Council will not be bogged down for days through procedure and that in the face of Soviet-American antagonism."

AMERICA TRIPLES AIR FORCE IN THE UK

London, August 1.

The United States has tripled its bomber strength in Britain since the Korean War started, the authorities disclosed today. The building up of a "pocket air force" in the last three weeks was one of the biggest mass movements of military planes since the Berlin airlift.

The move had been considered before the Korean war, but the actual transfer of units was rushed when fighting started.

The United States Air Force in Britain now comprises three bomber groups of between 30 and 40 planes each and about 75 F-84 fighters. One bomber group is dependent on the Royal Air Force for any necessary fighter support. The two new groups are based in Suffolk and Norfolk.

The new bombers crossed the Atlantic just before the middle of July. The last fighters arrived last week. Only one crash marred the move. The fighter pilot bailed out safely and was picked up by a lightship.

The "British Air" Secretary, Arthur Henderson, told American airmen at Manston today that U.S. fighters and bombers would remain in Britain indefinitely.

On a tour of U.S. Air Force B-29 bomber and F-84 jet fighter units in East Anglia and Kent, Mr. Henderson said "American warplanes would stay here" as long as it was desirable in the interests of common defence.

United Press and Associated Press.

**TAIPEH AND UK
VOTE IN UN**
Taipei, August 2.

The stand taken by Britain's delegate to the United Nations Security Council, Sir Gladwyn Jebb, in voting against the Soviet move to unseat the Chinese Nationalist member was completely unexpected by most Chinese circles in Taipei.

Though Chinese leaders would not comment officially, several expressed the opinion that Britain was only again recognising the disaster of further deepening Communist expansion in Asia.

As a result, Atlantic power, India was more apt than the West to understand the mind of the Eastern peoples, the newspaper added.

Saying that Great Britain and France, apart from India, should have an important part to play in the days to come, "Le Monde" added: "In the interest of peace in Korea and elsewhere, it is to be hoped that the Council will not be bogged down for days through procedure and that in the face of Soviet-American antagonism."

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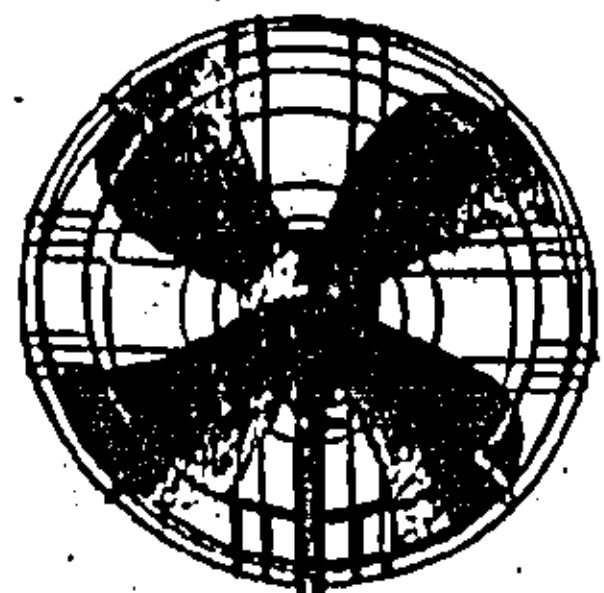
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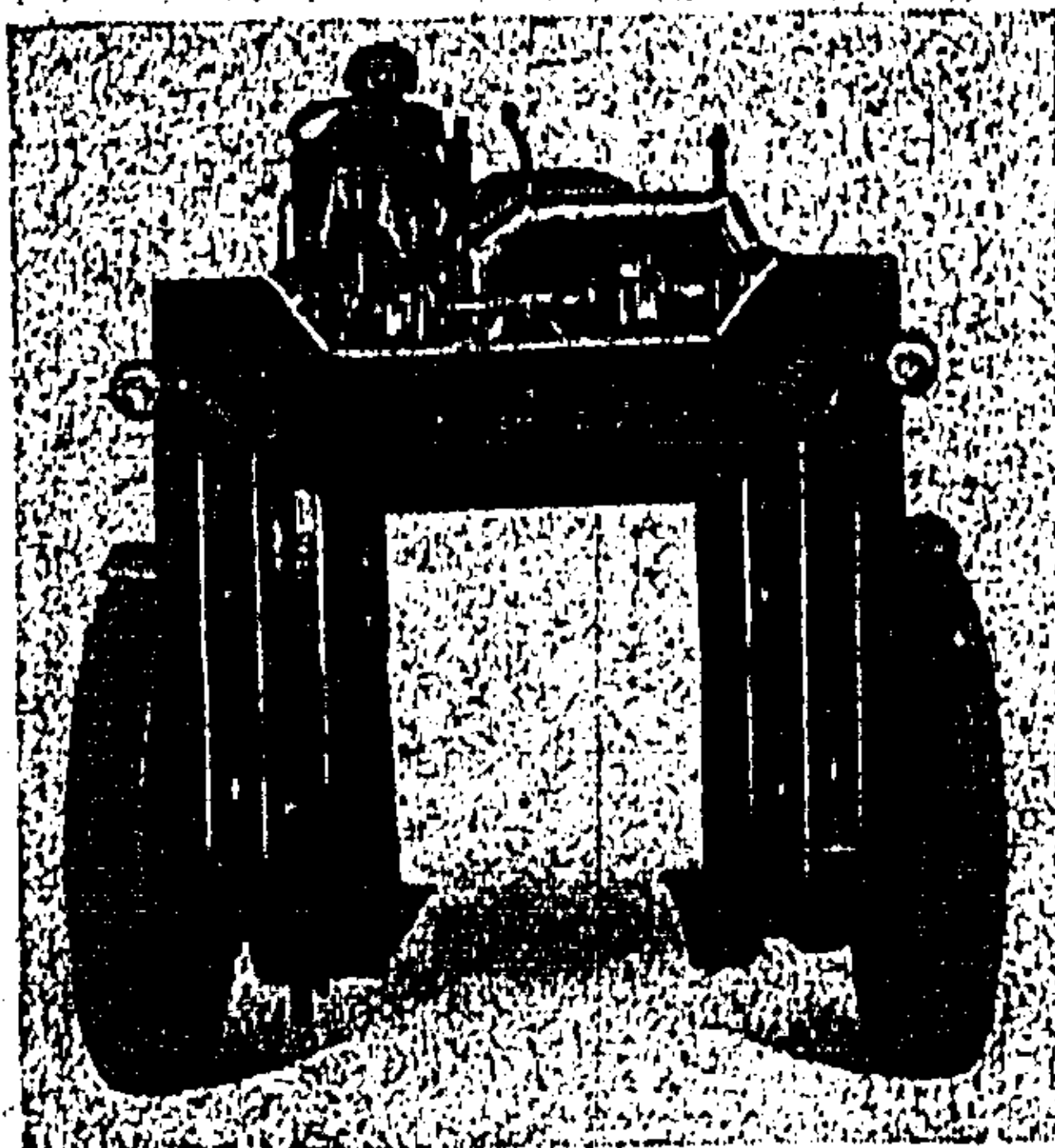
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ENGINEERING PAGE



Five-ton barks of timber can be carried at up to 20 m.p.h. by a new self-propelled hauler shown at the Mechanical Handling exhibition in London. Powered by a V8 petrol engine developing 84 h.p., this log-carrier will straddle a load up to 42 inches wide, 48 inches high and up to 29 feet in length—the equivalent of a soft-wood timber load of five tons. A speed of 20 m.p.h. on hard surfaces is easily attainable and the turning circle is about 18 feet, inside wheels. Its use on logging projects minimises loading time and can also overall haulage time in half.

New radio link in South Africa

Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., have recently completed for the South African Post Office an interesting installation to extend communications between Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage.

The existing telephone communications of eight lines between these centres proved totally inadequate for the rapidly expanding industrial town of Uitenhage, causing delays of several hours. In view of the difficult terrain, and the time factor, it was decided that a U.H.F. radio link should be installed, and the "Standard" type time-sharing multiplex system was selected.

Direct dialling

This equipment offered 24 channels, was rapidly adapted to existing installations, and allowed direct dialling from Uitenhage to the Port Elizabeth

automatic-telephone system. Magneto ringing facilities were provided from Port Elizabeth to the Uitenhage manual exchange.

The directive-aerial systems at the two terminals are half-wave dipoles in corner-type reflectors. These are mounted on lattice towers 125ft. high, and are connected to the equipment by 150ft. coaxial feeders. The air-line distance between the aerials is 14½ miles, and the route is through a range of low hills.

Electricians trained

Maintenance is carried out by electricians, trained on frequency-sharing carrier systems, who, after an initial training period, find no difficulty in understanding the very different techniques used in the pulse circuits of the system.

The system, dealing with up to 300 calls per hour, is now completely handled by the South African Post Office authorities.

Maintenance of jet liners:

ENGINE CHANGE IN AN HOUR

The ease and simplicity of routine maintenance of the gas-turbine engine has been underlined by details of the behaviour of the pure jet engines of the de Havilland Comet.

The makers have described the operation of the four Ghost engines in their first 300 hours flying in the Comet. This number of hours was flown in about 10 months (an average of, nearly one flying hour a day) much of it in winter, and included record-breaking flights around Europe as well as tropicalisation and high altitude tests in Africa.

To keep up this high average of flying hours, de Havillands have replaced the jet engines whenever a snag occurred that might have kept their airliner on the ground. In all, the Comet has had 12 engine changes during the first 250 hours (or 1,000 engine hours) of its life. The makers have described the technical reasons for these changes and at the same time given remarkable figures for the speed with which the operation can be carried out.

The process is simple and straight forward. In the very early stages of flight trials, a team of 12 men removed the four engines from the wings, gave them a routine inspection and replaced them in 16 hours. Later, when an actual engine change was necessary, three men completed the work in an hour.

Quick change.

The de Havilland Company claim that when the Comet is in service it should be possible to change an engine during a normal traffic halt without delaying the aircraft's departure more than a few minutes.

These engine changes have been made so as not to delay the flight trials of the Comet by ground work on the engines. The serviceability of the Ghost has been extremely good, in spite of the many unprecedented design problems of flying the world's first pure jet airliner.

Although the engines were buried in the wing, there has been no difficulty with engine changes or servicing accessibility, and during the flight to Nairobi and back less than three man-hours were spent on the engines throughout the 17 day trip, apart from routine maintenance.

Airline officials are especially interested in this aspect of the Comet's performance. Engine maintenance accounts for a large percentage of the total cost of running an aeroplane, so that the economy which can now be more confidently expected of the gas-turbine is a very important factor in cutting the cost of air travel.

Small cost

Technicians at the recent IATA Conference expressed the conviction that the cost of the gas-turbine would definitely be less than the piston-engine. Estimated figures for the Comet confirm this. Routine maintenance is 47 man-hours per engine/hour and the cost of materials a little over 2s.

A second builder of gas-turbine engines, the Bristol Aeroplane Company Limited, have estimated that man hours and costs on the gas-turbine are half those required for high-powered piston-engines. There are fewer parts that require attention.

The jet has another contribution to make towards reducing costs. Its lack of vibration, compared with the piston-engine, means a longer life for delicate instruments and less petty unserviceability.

The life of the Comet's instruments is said to have been increased by 30-40 per cent and de Havilland's claim that "even now, we are not able to appreciate the enormous significance of this factor which affects not only the engines themselves but everything connected with the aircraft— from the main structural bearings down to cowlings, nuts, bolts and rivets."

Smooth flight

Because of the smooth flight of the Comet, the pilot's instruments panel, which is usually elaborately insulated against vibration, can now be bolted directly on to the aircraft structure. A small item in itself, but these small weight-saving and cost economies will become far more important than is generally realised.

The gas-turbine will mean a new era of reduced costs for airlines. Ease of maintenance will allow a speedy "turn round" on the ground, which will give the jet airliner's speed the greatest possible advantage. The Comet, cruising at nearly 200 miles-an-hour faster than existing piston-engined airliners, will be able to make many more flights a year than has hitherto been possible. Nine Comets working at a "utilisation" of 2,550 hours a year could carry as many passengers across the Atlantic as the Queen Elizabeth in the same time.

"Utilisation" is the key word. The Comet has shown how it can be done. Faster and simpler aircraft on the main-line routes, costing less to maintain, means doing more work at far greater speeds.

GIANT STEEL STANCHIONS

Three 23½-ton steel stanchions, reported to be the largest completed sections ever produced at the construction works of Dorran Long and Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough, recently started their journey to the new steelworks of John Sumner and Sons, Ltd., Siston, Chester.

Because of their huge dimensions, 86ft. by 11ft. 8in. by 3ft. 7in., they can be moved only on Sundays when railways are comparatively clear.

It is estimated that they will take three weeks to reach their destination.

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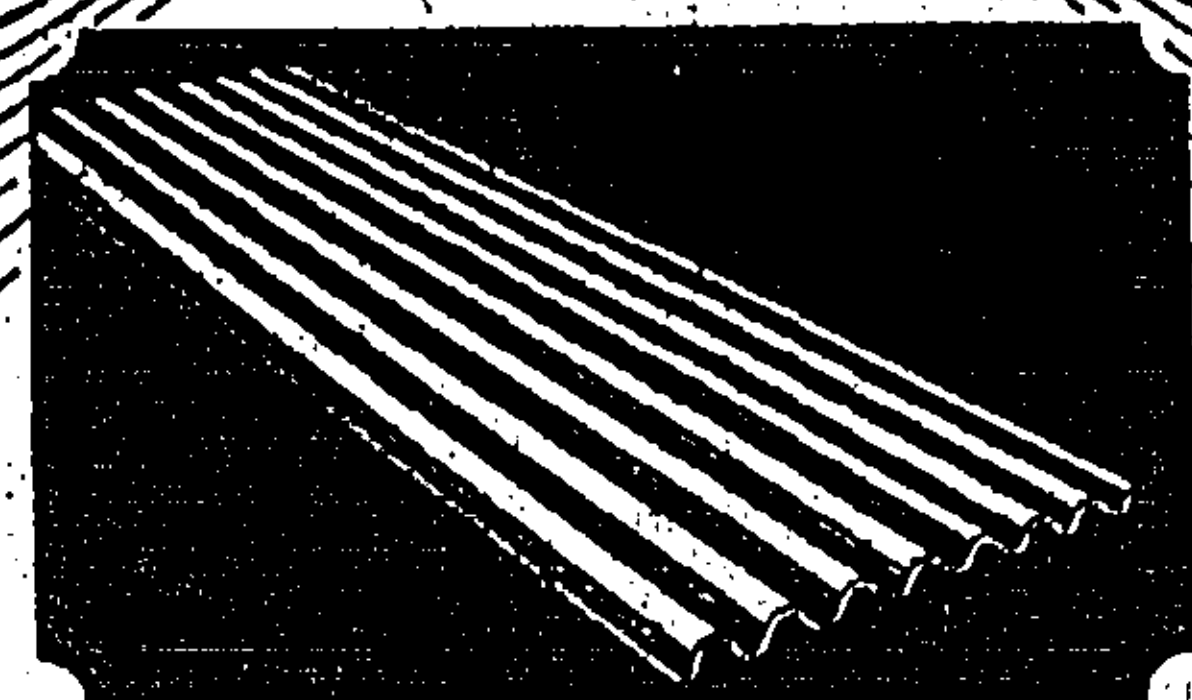
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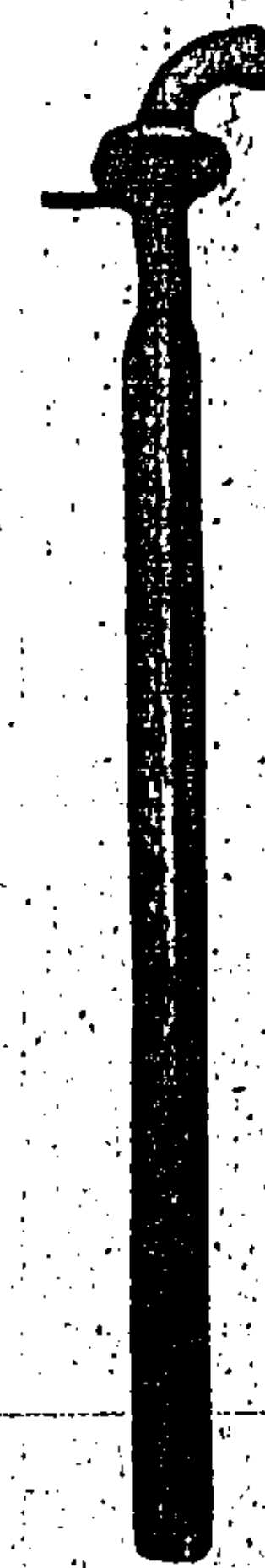
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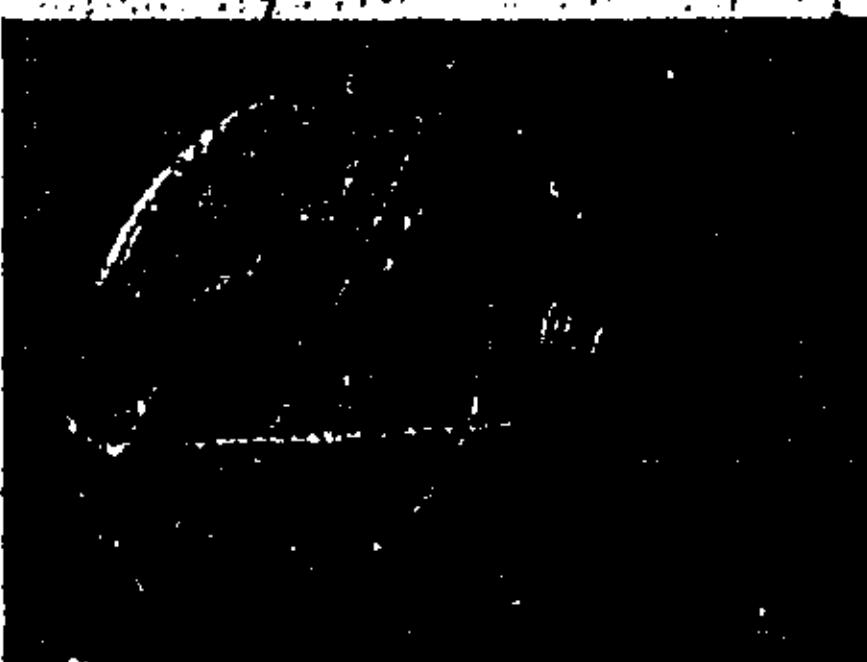
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Why Production Goes Up

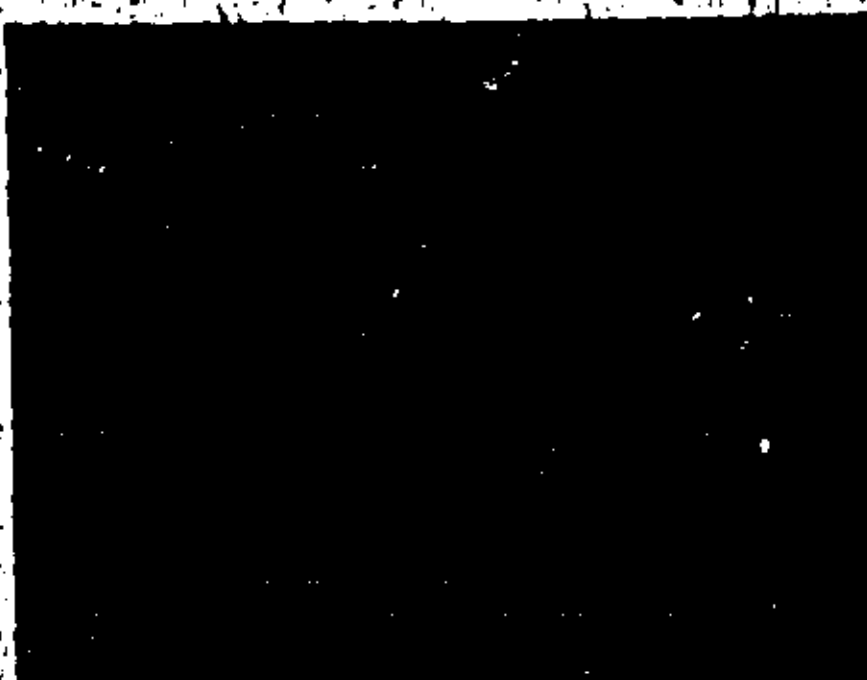
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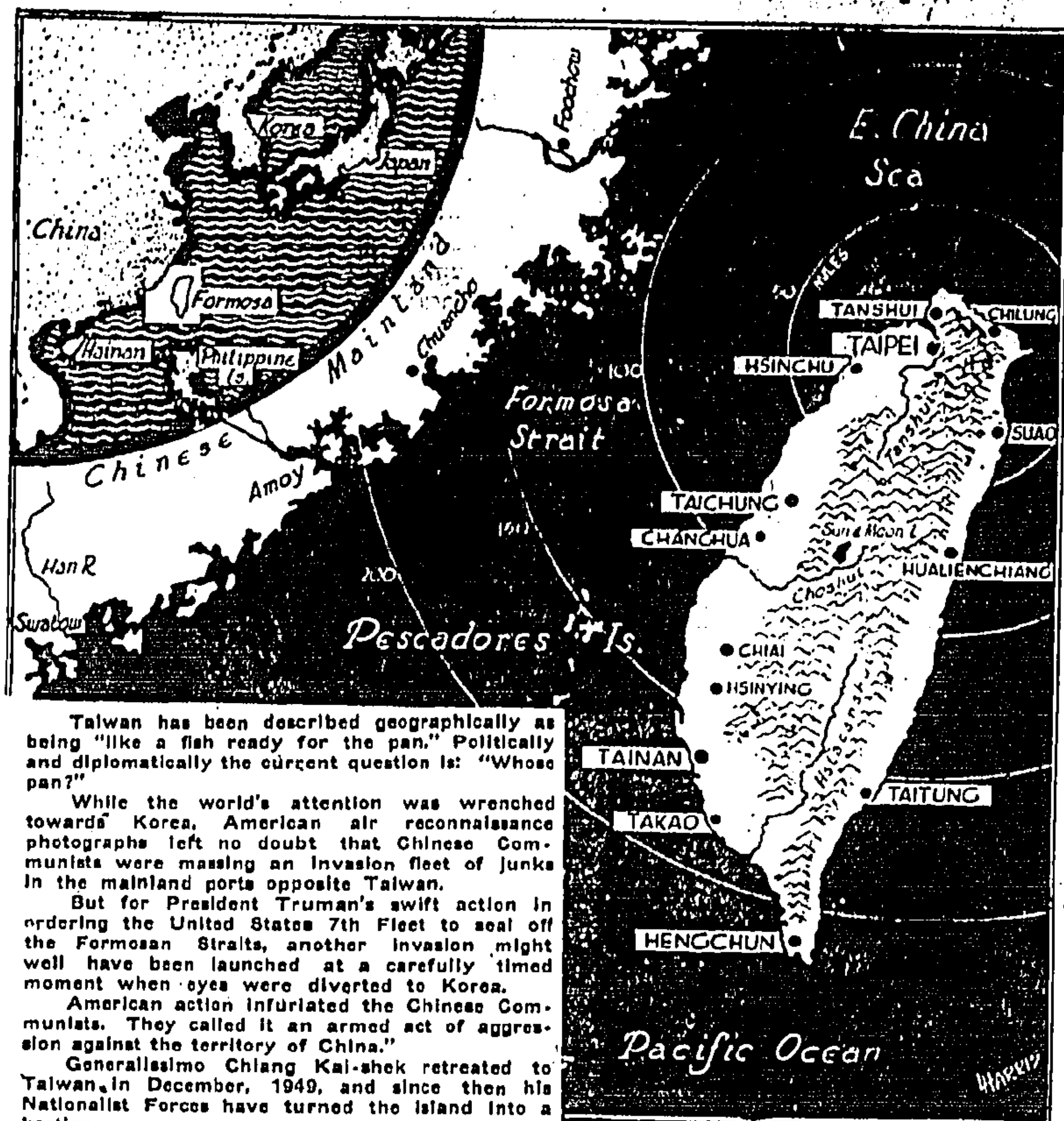
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A fish ready for the pan



Taiwan has been described geographically as being "like a fish ready for the pan" politically and diplomatically the current question is: "Whose pan?"

While the world's attention was wrenched towards Korea, American air reconnaissance photographs left no doubt that Chinese Communists were massing an invasion fleet of junk in the mainland ports opposite Taiwan.

But for President Truman's swift action in ordering the United States 7th Fleet to seal off the Formosan Straits, another invasion might well have been launched at a carefully timed moment when eyes were diverted to Korea.

American action infuriated the Chinese Communists. They called it an armed act of aggression against the territory of China.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek retreated to Taiwan in December, 1949, and since then his Nationalist Forces have turned the island into a bastion.

The Generalissimo's Government is still recognised by America and, as the British Government has formally recognised the Chinese Communist Government, a difficult diplomatic situation will be created if the Communists launch their threatened invasion.

Could the invasion succeed? Militarily the island is well fortified, but the administration is weak. American naval intervention and determination to defend the island is likely to be the decisive answer.

Taiwan is about 240 miles long and 85 miles wide and its population has been swollen by 1,000,000 refugees from the mainland and thousands of Nationalist troops to about 8,000,000.

After 50 years of Japanese rule, from 1895 to 1945, Taiwan was returned to the Chinese, pending a peace treaty with Japan. The Chinese Nationalists took over in accordance with the war-time Cairo agreement.

At first they were greeted as liberators, but dissatisfaction over mainland rule flared into the bloody Taiwanese revolt of 1947 in which thousands were killed.

"Beautiful Island" was the name given to it by early Portuguese explorers. Today it is an overloaded political lifeboat. It lies squarely between the United States bases in the Philippines and Okinawa, and its strategic value is formidable.

Truman demands quick action to aid allies

Washington, August 1.

President Truman told Congress today that world peace had been endangered by the Korean crisis and asked it to vote quickly \$4,000 million of new money to arm her anti-Communist Allies.

"It is now clear that the free nations must accelerate the efforts they are making to strengthen their common security," Mr. Truman added.

Indian protest to France

New Delhi, August 1.

Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, told the Indian Parliament today that the Indian Ambassador in Paris had handed a strong protest to the French Foreign Office regarding "harsh sentences" passed on certain people in the French settlement of Mahé on the South West coast of India and had expressed the Government of India's grave concern in the matter.

Dr. Keskar, who was replying to a question, said that no reply to the protest had so far been received although the Indian Government had been told that the matter was receiving the attention of the French Foreign Office.

The cases mentioned by Dr. Keskar were those of 52 persons sentenced on May 1 last to terms ranging from two to 20 years' rigorous imprisonment.

They arose out of disturbances in Mahé in October, 1948, following an alleged assault by Mahé police on leaders of a group of people favouring Mahé's merger with India. These leaders had assembled at the Municipal office to seek redress of their grievance that their names were not included in electoral rolls.

Asked whether there was any hope that the prisoners would be released before the proposed referendum in French-Indian settlements, Dr. Keskar said: "Unless these people are released and a proper atmosphere is created for holding a fair and impartial referendum we will not accept the decision of the referendum."

Dr. Keskar told another questioner that the Government of India had been continually bringing to the attention of the French Government "acts of persecution and intimidation" practiced in French-Indian settlements against people who were pro-India.

"We have informed the French Government that unless we are satisfied that these are stopped we shall not accept any referendum," Dr. Keskar added.

The French Government has not yet decided whether it will

"They now have no alternative but to increase rapidly their preparedness to defend the principles of international law and justice for which the United Nations stands."

"This course provides the best hope of deterring future calculated outbreaks against the peace of the world."

The \$4,000 million would be in addition to the \$1,222,500,000 already authorised for the second year of the foreign arms aid programme.

Mr. Truman gave this breakdown in a letter to Mr. Sam Rayburn, the Speaker of the House of Representatives:—

\$3,504 million "for strengthening the security of the North Atlantic area."

Of paramount importance

"The security of this area is of paramount importance to the strength of the entire free world," he said.

\$193 million "to accelerate and increase the important programmes of military assistance to Greece, Turkey and Iran."

\$302 million "to increase and accelerate military assistance to the Republic of the Philippines and to other nations in Southern and Eastern Asia."

"These funds, added to the amounts already provided and to the resources supplied by other nations, will aid in bringing our common defensive strength more quickly to the level now shown to be necessary," Mr. Truman said.

Mr. Truman emphasised that the emergency required that Congress vote the money as soon as possible. Most of it would be used to provide military equipment of a kind which takes 12 to 24 months to produce.

Speed imperative

"Speed in getting this production under way is imperative if we are to have the equipment for the expanded forces that are being formed," he said.

Hinting that some of the money would be spent on foreign arms, the President said that the productive capacity of the entire

reply to the Indian note, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Paris.

"The executive and judicial powers are independent from each other under the French Constitution. It would be difficult for the Government to interfere with, or even express a view on the sentences passed by a French Court," the spokesman said.

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LEOPOLD ABDICATES BUT WANTS TO STAY AS BELGIAN CITIZEN

Brussels, August 1.

King Leopold of the Belgians gave up his throne today but will fight if need be to stay on as a citizen of the country he loves.

After announcing to the nation that he would hand over his Royal powers to his bespectacled 19-year-old son, Prince Baudouin, Leopold first knelt to pray then went to bed in the early morning sunlight.

Socialists and trade union leaders, who had instigated strikes which led to rioting throughout the country from the moment of Leopold's return 10 days ago, tonight ordered the strikers back to work.

Though Socialist leaders reported that a Belgian military aeroplane was already standing by to fly him off tomorrow, circles close to the King said his great determination was to avoid, if possible, further civil disorder.

M. Francis Van Der Straeten-Waillet, Chairman of the pro-Leopold Catholic Party, told Reuters: "It is a human problem. How can you expect the young Prince... to live separated from his father?"

Earlier about 10,000 strikers, storming through Central Brussels, were told by the former Socialist Minister, M. Achille Van Acker: "Leopold will be gone tomorrow."

But his appeal to the crowd to accept the King's decision to step aside in favour of Prince Baudouin—regarded by the Socialist Party as a great political triumph—was greeted by mixed hoots and cheers.

Final acceptance

He was interrupted by shouts of "Abdication, immediate Abdication," and "Get Leopold Out of Belgium."

Among the crowd were demonstrators from the anti-Leopold provinces of Wallonia, who arrived in Brussels before the Socialist leaders called off their threatened "March On the Capital."

They yelled "We Want Leopold's Head."

Leopold finally accepted the abdication plan—drawn up by the leaders of the three main political parties, the Catholics, the Socialists and the Liberals—after a four-hour meeting at Laeken Palace during the night.

The proclamation had first been expected last night but it was understood that Leopold made modifications in the Party leaders' text presented for his signature.

Angry crowds from the industrial areas who had poured into Brussels during the night heard his announcement broadcast early today.

King's broadcast

"From the time of the beginning of the Royal crisis in Belgium, I have always thought that

as tanks, artillery and other weapons which take up to two years to manufacture.

Two reasons were given for the plan to harness Western European and Canadian factories to the arms production effort:

1.—To relieve the burden on American industry, which would be turning out at least \$10,000 million worth of supplies for the American Armed Forces.

2.—To hasten the rearmament pace of the Governments now allied to the United States in the Atlantic Pact.—Reuters.

the first measure to be taken is that of re-establishing the constitutional order. Today this has been accomplished," the King said.

Prince Baudouin will become King on his 23rd birthday—September 7, 1951.

Many politicians tonight believed that if Leopold insisted on making his home in Belgium it might present them with new problems. Socialists and Liberals, who opposed the King's return to the throne, demand that Leopold should leave the country immediately after he has transferred power to Prince Baudouin.

The Catholics—pro-Leopold supporters—contend that domestic life is something that concerns a man's private and family life, whether or not he had been King.

The question of where Leopold should live is likely to be the most heated topic of the debate. The Belgian Parliament discusses the transfer of power to the Crown Prince.

M. Max Buset, Chairman of the Socialist Party, had warned on Sunday that civil war would start unless there was a solution to the Royal problem.

Return to normal

The Party today announced that they considered the compromise satisfactory, but the Catholics, who brought Leopold back to Belgium, on July 22 on the strength of a slender Parliamentary majority, were disappointed.

Belgium prepared to return to normal, though troops and gendarmes still thronged the streets, where they have been posted continuously since bloody rioting flared up across the country on the King's return.

Party leaders were hopeful that the King's broadcast plea for unity would be obeyed.

"I appeal to all Belgians for unity especially to those who for years past have always shown me their moving fidelity," Leopold said.

"This will bring to my son loyal help in the heavy task which will weigh upon his young shoulders."

Streets guarded

Strong forces of troops and police, armed with tommy-guns, lined the streets as Party leaders and the King babbled over the exact terms of the proclamation.

Employees of Government transport and public utility services will go back to work tomorrow and the railways are expected to run again. Strikers in private business and cafes will be back on Thursday, but tomorrow there will be a token stoppage for 15 minutes in mourning for the three anti-Leopold strikers whose deaths from gendarmes' bullets last Sunday signalled the threat of civil war.

Political leaders were tonight still discussing what title should be given to Prince Baudouin during the period when he has Royal powers but is not yet King in name.—Reuters.

B-29's doing a good job

Moscow, August 1.

"Pravda's" correspondent in Pyongyang, V. Kornilov, today sent a lengthy description of the destruction caused by the United States Air Force in Korea.

Under the headline: "American Monsters in Korea," Kornilov said: "Beginning on July 25, the American air battle has been bombing Pyongyang daily barbarically. On Sunday, the 23rd, grey sheets covered the city. American bombs flew through the cold sheet from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Thirty Superforts practically all day circled Pyongyang, now and then turning away, then returning for a new round, at a height of 3,000 metres..."

"We saw the grim faces of citizens, searching for children, mothers and old men buried under the ruins. There were no tears in their eyes—only burning hatred of the American Fascist monsters who impudently invaded their peaceful land, drenching it in blood. The American murderers are suffering defeat after defeat at the front, where they are seeking revenge by destroying peaceful cities..."

"There is a lack of bomb shelters (in Pyongyang) because the Koreans did not expect the war. Now they dig shelters near their gates, and they blow up rocks to build subterranean passages."—United Press.

GERMANY TO HAVE CONTROL OF FOREIGN POLICY

London, August 1.

The Study Group of experts on revision of the German occupation statute have agreed in principle to give West Germany control of its own foreign policy, it was learned tonight from a usually well-informed source here.

The Federal Government would assume this control when the occupation statute is revised, probably next autumn.—Reuters.

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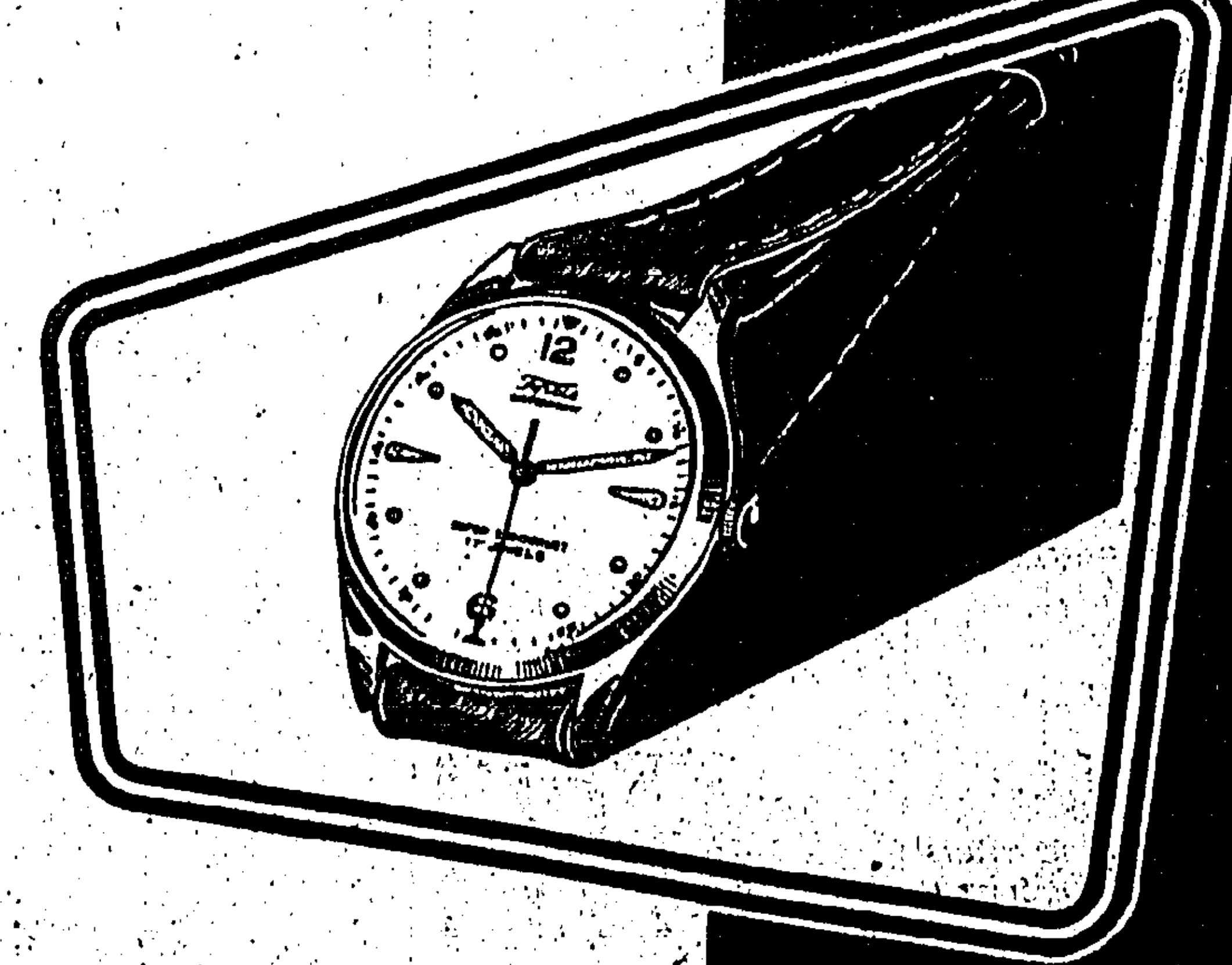
TIME

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Five years after



Royal Engineers moved a wartime 1,000-pound bomb 200 yards further away from the Russian War Memorial in Berlin and blew it up. The explosion left a 10-foot deep crater in the Tiergarten, and scattered a cloud of dust across the Brandenburg Gate into the Soviet Sector. Photo shows: A cloud of dust rises as the bomb is exploded. In the background, half-hidden by the dust, is the Russian War Memorial. (Associated Press Photo).

STALIN SPEAKS ON FUTURE OF SOVIET STATE

Moscow, August 1.
Premier Joseph Stalin today reaffirmed his pre-war view that, as long as capitalism encircled it, the Soviet State must grow stronger instead of weaker, or it will be destroyed. Stalin's pronouncement is regarded here as one of the most important made recently in the field of the practical application of Marxism. . . .

Stalin's statement appeared in the magazine "Bolshevik," one of the most authoritative organs of the Communist world. It followed two other recent contributions by Stalin on Marxist character and language.

Stalin assailed doctrinaire dogmatists for holding that Marxist formulae, worked out in one particular period, are valid forever and must never change.

Referring to the classic prediction that, after the victory of the Socialist revolution, the State must wither away and disappear, Stalin said:

"On the basis of the state of the world situation in our time, when a Soviet-Marxist revolution occurs in only one country, and capitalism reigns in other countries, then that country where the revolution triumphed must not weaken, but must do its utmost to strengthen the State, the State organs, the intelligence organs and the army. If this country does not want to be crushed by capitalist encirclement."

This world language, which everyone would speak, of course in German, or Russian, or English, but a new language employing in itself the best elements of national and zonal languages.

Stalin said the development of a world language would not come at once, but as a result of a long evolution in which present national languages, spoken in a general area of the world, would evolve first into zonal languages and then the zonal languages into a world language.

Stalin's statement came in the course of a letter dated July 28, answering questions put by A. Khloppov, which arose from a philological discussion in "Pravda."

In the course of the "Pravda" discussion, Stalin interpreted the Marxist attitude in language study.

With the letter from Stalin to Khloppov, "Bolshevik" published two other Stalin letters also dealing with questions of linguistics. The letter to Khloppov, however, which is three pages long, goes far beyond purely linguistic matters to important questions of Marxism.—United Press and Associated Press.

Wishful thinking by "Pravda"

London, August 1.
"Pravda's" diplomatic correspondent, M. Marlin, declared today that if America's partners sent a considerable ground force to Korea in response to General MacArthur's request, it would "inevitably entail a deep dislocation" of the entire West European economy.

America's programme at the present London conference of Deputy Foreign Ministers of the Atlantic Pact Powers aimed at switching the economy of Western Europe to a war footing and the speeding up of West German rearmament, the Soviet writer added.

M. Marlin, quoted by Moscow Radio, accused the United States of planning to set up a permanent mission in Indo-China charged with building up troops.

"There is no reason to doubt that these forces are intended to 'pacify' the peoples of Vietnam and other countries in South East Asia," he said.—Reuter.

CONVICTION OF REDS UPHELD

New York, August 1.
The United States Court of Appeals today unanimously confirmed the conviction of 11 leaders of the Communist Party for conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the Government by violence.

The Court upheld the constitutionality of the Smith Act, which prohibits teaching and advocating the overthrow of the Government, in ruling that the 11 men were guilty as charged and convicted.

Vyshinsky resumes his post

Moscow, August 1.
The Foreign Minister, Andrei Vyshinsky, who recently returned from a holiday in Karabakh, Caucasus, has resumed his post.

M. Vyshinsky was a ranking guest at a reception given by the Chinese Ambassador, Wang Chia-hsiang, on Monday on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the Chinese Red Army.

The banquet was attended by top representatives of East European countries, Korea and Mongolia, and by high-ranking Soviet officials. Wang toasted Stalin as "The greatest friend of the Chinese people." Toasts were also drunk to the Korean people.—United Press.

THE EXPLANATION

Selfridge Field, Michigan, August 1.
The Air Force gave its explanation today of reports of "huge bombers" launching flying saucers over Michigan.

In answer to repeated reports of air-launched saucers, the Air Force spokesman said they were really F-86 Sabre jet fighters attacking B-36 bombers in mock raids on Detroit. He said the B-36s were "attacking" Detroit in routine training exercises from a Texas Air Force base. The jet interceptors, which look like saucers because of their swept-back wings, were from Selfridge, Osceola (Michigan) and Chicago, he said.—United Press.

WESTERN DEFENCE ARMING SPEED-UP

The Hague, August 1.
The Foreign Ministers of the five Western Union powers — Britain, France, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg—agreed here today that the tempo of Western European defence preparations should be speeded up. The present tempo was considered to be not fast enough. The Foreign Ministers — M. Robert Schuman (France), M. Paul Van Zeeland (Belgium), Dr. D.W. Stikker (Holland), M. Joseph Bech (Luxembourg) and Mr. Ernest Bevin (Britain)—were attending a conference of the Conference of the Consultative Council of the Brussels Treaty powers.

Each Minister, it was understood, promised to impress on his people the need for greater speed and for more money to be spent on rearmament.

The Council appeared very impressed by the Atlantic Pact deputies' urging more rapid rearmament and the preparation of definite financial estimates of each country's needs. This was particularly necessary in view of President Truman's desire to ascertain the definite requirements of the Western nations.

It was understood that the Ministers agreed that rearmament should take first place if urgent and vital military needs conflict with the economic rehabilitation of the five countries. No figures of the cost of arming were given, except that Mr.

Bevin mentioned the extra £100,000,000 which Britain recently announced she would spend as a first step.

It was believed that the Ministers made no decision on the proposal of a financial pool, though each expressed his country's willingness to pull its full weight.

Western Germany
The rearmament of Western Germany was mentioned but again it is believed that no definite decisions were taken.

No definite decisions were taken at the morning session, it was stated later.

Many of the views then expressed were expected to be crystallised into resolutions this afternoon.

A communique would be issued at the end of the meeting, either tonight or tomorrow morning.—Reuter.

CHOU GETS CABLE FROM VYSHINSKY

San Francisco, August 1.
M. Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet Foreign Minister, has cabled Mr. Chou En-Lai, the Chinese Foreign Minister in Peking, sending congratulations on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the People's Liberation Army Day.
M. Vyshinsky's message reads: "Please accept my congratulations on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the People's Liberation Army of the People's Republic of China."—Reuter.

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POP



POP



MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



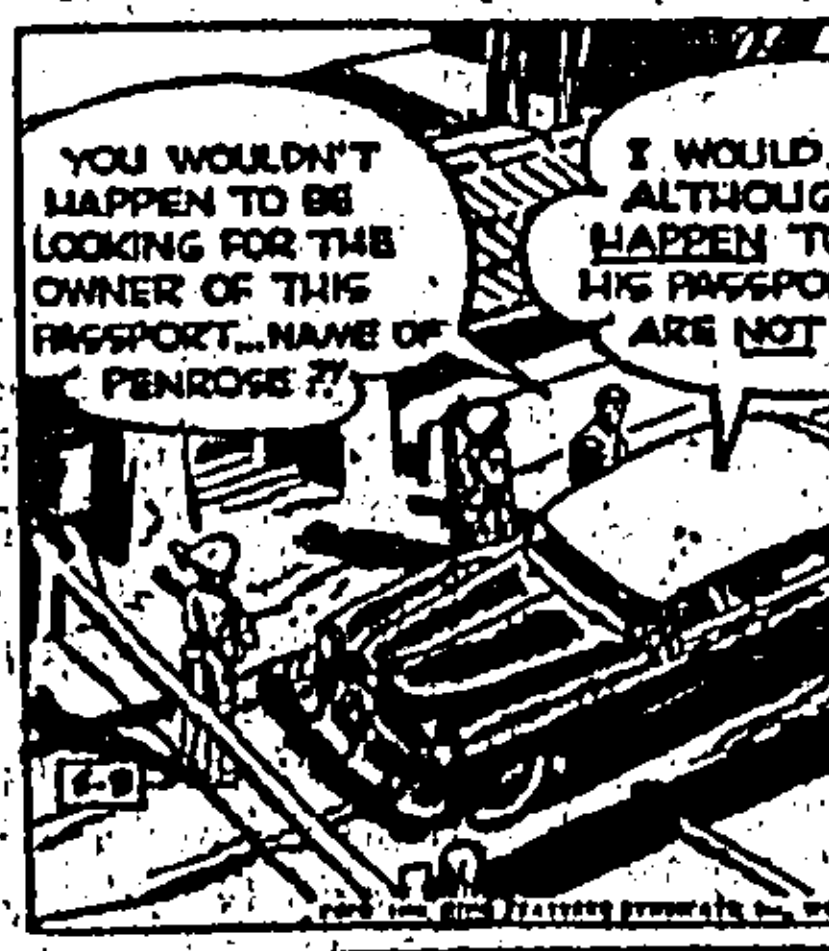
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"TAIYUAN"	Japan	29th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide	4th Sept.

ARRIVALS FROM

"ANKING"	Australia & Ocean Island	In Port
"CHIANGTE"	Australia & Manila	8 a.m. 4th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	14th Aug.
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12.45—"Light Variety".

1.15—"News, Weather Report and Announcements".

2.00—"Chorus Down".

2.05—"Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary.

6.02—"Children's Half Hour"—The Playmen's Revue. Presented by Elizabeth Ann. (Radio).

6.30—"Time for Music"—BBC Scottish Variety Orchestra. (BBC7S).

7.00—"Take It from Here"—With Joy Nichols, Dick Bentley and Jimmy Edwards. (BBC7S).

7.30—"La Drame-Humaine Française" (Studio).

8.00—"World News and News Analysis" (London Relay).

8.15—"Marching with the Regiment"—The Cameronians. Introduced by Captain David Jones. (Recorded).

8.45—"Sports Review"—By Bill Phillips. (Radio).

9.00—"From the Editorials" (London Relay).

9.10—"Weather Report".

9.15—"Thursday Serenade"—A Programme of Continuous Music Arranged by Betty Brown.

9.30—"From My Library"—A Talk by Sir Ronald Burns. (BBC7S).

9.45—"At the Opera"—"La Focsa"—by Puccini. Act 2. With the Principal Members of the Chorus and Orchestra. (Recorded).

10.15—"Double Identity"—A Mystery Play by Charles Hinton. (BBC7S).

11.00—"Radio News Desk" (London Relay).

11.15—"Weather Report".

11.30—"God Save the King".

11.55—"Sleepy Dime".

Rediffusion

A.M.

7.00—"Up With the Sun".

7.30—"Music Clock".

7.45—"The Roman Light Programme".

8.00—"News & Weather Forecast".

8.15—"Musical Bourdon Symphonette".

9.00—"Morning Melody".

9.30—"Thursday's Favourite Classics".

10.00—"Morning Melody".

P.M.

12.00—"H.K. Stock Exchange".

12.15—"Tune Time".

12.30—"The Music of the Moment".

1.00—"Light Variety".

1.15—"News".

1.30—"Orch. Of the Week".

2.00—"Variety Cuts The Tune".

2.30—"The Music of the Moment".

3.00—"The Music of the Moment".

3.30—"The Music of the Moment".

4.00—"The Music of the Moment".

4.30—"The Music of the Moment".

5.00—"The Music of the Moment".

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10.30—"The Music of the Moment".

11.00—"The Music of the Moment".

11.30—"The Music of the Moment".

12.00—"The Music of the Moment".

Silva denies trying to bribe Cowie

(Continued from page 4)

"May I suggest, Mr. Silva, that at the most important points your recollection suddenly disappears?"

"There are a few other unimportant points also that I did not quite hear."

"And now I come to this expression 'OK old chap' you talk to an old rascal as an old chap?"

Mr. Silva said this was a common expression.

"And now I come to that appointment you had with Cowie on Sunday, which you did not keep. You did not keep it because it was far too risky, was it not?"

"I disagree. I had not the slightest suspicion at the time."

Future interviews

"I suggest that until you got the second accused Tam to go over on May 23, you intended to get someone else to have future interviews with Cowie, so that if anything went wrong, that person, and not you, would be called up."

"Now on May 20 J. D. Chen came to your office. Did you make any note of that?"

"Just as of many other conversations I made no note."

Here Mr. Justice Williams interposed and asked Mr. Silva to answer "yes or no".

"But, with respect, mildred, surely you are entitled to make my point clear, when I answer a question."

answered Mr. Silva, with some heat.

Mr. Justice Williams ordered witness to answer the question first and give an explanation afterwards. He said unless this was done it would be very difficult for him to make notes. He was not stopping any witness from giving an explanation to clear up any point, but that must come after the answer.

Mr. Silva then replied "the answer is no, just as there is no record of many other interviews in the most unimportant situation which happened in my office."

Mr. Hooton then continued his cross-examination.

"You said Chen told you to be careful of any witnesses. Choy might be along along." "Yes."

"You couldn't get any details from him?" "No."

"The reason he gave was that Choy was an old Shanghai Policeman who might think himself too clever?" "Yes."

"Did you agree with that reason?" "That was the statement he made to me."

"Choy then brought the business to you on May 7, Chen surely knew already that Choy was an old Shanghai policeman?" "He must have known, I guess."

"It is somewhat strange that suddenly Chen should come along and tell you Choy might be bringing false witnesses." "I was a bit surprised, but he must have had his reasons. Until then I had not the slightest suspicion that there was any hanky panky behind the scene."

"You say the only possible witness you had in your mind was Cowie?" "Yes."

"I don't fully understand that. Choy never brought Cowie to you?" "Choy had told me about Cowie and had referred me to Cowie, and said Cowie would give me the statement if I would refer to him."

"I suggest to you this warning is quite untrue." "It's true."

"So on May 28 you had this warning about Cowie?" "Yes."

"Though you still thought he had taught the girl?" "Yes."

"You told us later that you were going to have a practical test on the Sunday prior to the 6th. Did you get so far as to make any arrangements?" "No, not so far. I only told Tam I wanted to see the girl as soon as she could come out."

"On May 30 when you had an interview with Tam you told him you had reason to believe Choy was bringing untrue witnesses?" "Yes."

"And that until you had investigated the matter you would not be prepared to deal with Cowie?" "Yes."

"That information you said you received on May 20?" "Yes."

"Did you take any step on the 26th or between the 26th and the 27th to tackle Choy about this?" "No."

"On the 27th I instructed my interpreter to ask Choy to come to see me on Tuesday. Saturday and Monday I considered sacred to my race meetings."

"Then you say Tam assured you Choy was a person to be believed, or words to that effect. You told Tam that in your opinion the girl had no defence?" "Yes."

Silva's opinion

"You could not possibly have said that I may have been a very bad lawyer, but that was my opinion."

"Then Tam asked you to help him in two things—to draft out the statement, and make an appointment for him to meet Cowie?—That was because he was prepared to go and see Cowie."

"But he wanted your help in the matter?" "Yes."

"And you agreed?" "Yes."

"You have told us you would have nothing to do with Cowie until after the investigation?" "Yes."

"You had not made the investigation and yet you agreed to allow Tam to approach Cowie?" "For the very reason I was not certain of the falsity, and I could not obstruct a person from seeing and taking a statement from Cowie."

"You said statements are always taken personally. Why on this occasion was Tam sent to take the statement?" "Tam was very anxious

and offered to do it in that manner, and so I did the next best thing. I drafted the statement in outline."

"You were prepared then to have the statement drafted in your office?" "Yes."

"But not typed in your office?" "That was only incidental exaggeration by my article clerk in his positive instructions to the Chinese clerk Chan. Tam's proposition to me was this 'If you will not see Cowie, let me see him I will do everything myself, including the typing. The two things I can't do, please do for me—draft, and make the appointment.' And, Mr. Hooton, I would like to reply to the underlying implication to my question also, and that I was guilty, assumes I suspected Cowie, and assumes that I was afraid of a police raid on my office, which is in contradiction to the other circumstances—the openness with which I sent my clerk to Cowie's house, leaving him to do as he pleased."

"You see, what I am still troubled about is this. If you could draft this statement, or give instructions for it to be typed, why should it not be typed? I told my clerk that the client had agreed to do everything else including typing, and he put it in that fashion."

"I suggest to you this is quite ridiculous and fantastic." "It happens to be the truth."

"I suggest to you that if exhibit E had never been found in the office, you would never have admitted giving instructions for drafting this statement?" "No."

"Have you, in your long experience as a solicitor, had statements typed on clients' typewriters?" "Yes, when I have no time and ask clients to give instructions themselves in typed form. If you ask several of my brother solicitors they will tell you the same."

"You thought it was too risky yourself to interview Cowie again, except possibly in your office?" "No."

"Far from Tam volunteering to do this job in the way you suggested, you agreed with him that he should go and see Cowie, and this particular job of getting Cowie to give a false evidence." "That's completely untrue."

Silva apologises

After the usual five-minute adjournment, Mr. Silva apologised to the Court for his previous outburst, which he said was done in a moment of excitement. Mr. Justice Williams replied that he appreciated the strain placed on Mr. Silva, as well as on everybody else.

Continuing his cross-examination, Mr. Hooton put it to Mr. Silva that it was he, and not the second accused, who went along to Mr. Cowie's house on May 31, bringing with him the draft statement of what Mr. Cowie was supposed to testify. Accused denied this.

Replying to a statement that Mr. Cowie had given evidence that he had expected Mr. Silva at his house that day instead of Tam, the accused asserted that Mr. Cowie had said this but that it was incorrect.

Giving his reasons for his answer, Mr. Silva referred the Court to the transcript of the recorded conversation between Mr. Cowie and Tam at the former's house, and stated that, in the clearest possible terms, the transcript makes it clear that the appointment was made for the 27th, and not for the 26th (Mr. Silva's) client, and not for himself.

In addition, accused went on, the evidence shows that when the police saw a stranger come into the garden of Mr. Cowie's house that day who might have been somebody coming along to Mr. Cowie as a new pupil, they seemed to expect it, and at the witness stand machine going.

Crown Counsel then asked whether it was Mr. Silva's contention that Mr. Cowie must have lied when he said he had expected him that day, to which the accused replied that it was not necessarily so, as Mr. Cowie might have misunderstood his conversation.

Asked as to how he expected Mr. Cowie to recognise his client when he came to see him, Mr. Silva replied that he (Mr. Silva) was under the impression that he gave his client's name to his clerk with instructions in this connection, but that he himself might have forgotten it.

Further questioned, the accused denied he had authorised Tam to go over to Mr. Cowie's place and see him, or that he wanted Mr. Cowie to sign the statement which Tam brought over with him.

Mr. Hooton then asked why accused allowed Tam to take it along to which Mr. Silva stated that Tam himself wanted a skeleton outline for Mr. Cowie to use as a basis of his statement. Accused further denied that Tam at first did not want to do the job because he said Mr. Cowie did not know him.

"Had you discussed at any time the fee for Cowie with Tam?" "Tam knew Cowie was to be paid \$2,000."

"You did not tell Tam words to this effect: 'here is \$1,000. We will pay him more later when he gives his evidence'?" "No."

"When did Tam report to you his visit to Cowie?" "He did not report that to me at all."

Mr. Silva explained further that he learned of Tam's visit later on.

Medical certificate

Mr. Hooton then turned to the subject of a medical certificate, showing that Cheung Dik-chan was ill, as a result of which a hearing of her case was adjourned at the Kowloon Court on one occasion. Crown Counsel asked if he would be wrong in saying that this medical certificate was merely as a matter of convenience.

Here, Mr. Silva asked if the allegation is against him and the doctor, to which Mr. Hooton stated that the allegation is that the accused had used the certificate at least for his own convenience. Mr. Silva denied this.

Tam, in the last recording done of the telephone conversation on June 1 at Mr. Cowie's house, Mr. Hooton said Mr. Cowie had told the accused: "I expected you all along. I did not know the chap..." and to which Mr. Silva had replied: "...He is quite alright. I could not go over myself."

The accused in reply said he thought at the time Mr. Cowie was referring to the appointment they had fixed for Sunday, and not to the day in which Tam came along. Mr. Silva explained that he himself did not make any appointment with Mr. Cowie on the day in question.

"I put it to you that you did deliberately try to get Cowie to swear falsely that this girl was a good driver." "No."

"That you were perfectly aware he had not taught this girl." "No."

"That you relied on Cowie for this because you know he was a man of evil reputation, and likely to go to any lengths to secure a suggestion." "That is not true."

"And that Tam was a member of the plot to get Cowie to give this false evidence?" "No."

Jury asks questions

Mr. Silva was then briefly re-examined by Mr. d'Almeida after which the jury put forth a question as to whether Mr. Silva had attended the Lower Court at each formal remand, to which accused replied in the negative. Someone at his office with her the necessary letter, he explained.

A second question from the jury was whether Mr. Silva knew why Tam did not give evidence at the manslaughter trial of Cheung Dik-chan. Mr. Silva answered that at the time the matter had gone into the hands of another solicitor, and at present he could only hazard a guess.

Miss Maria Teresa d'Almeida Remedios, of 6 Pence Avenue, Kowloon, then entered the witness box on behalf of the defence. She testified as to having gone to Mr. Cowie's house on the morning of May 23 to hand over her visiting card containing a message to Mr. Cowie from her brother Philip, article clerk at Mr. Silva's office.

When she dropped in at Mr. Cowie's place at 7 Belfair Road after morning Mass, an amah showed up at Mr. Cowie's door, and was told by witness that she wanted to see Mr. Cowie. The latter shortly appeared in a white kimono with a blue dragon on it. On ascertaining that he was Mr. Cowie, she handed him the card containing the message.

When Mr. Cowie told witness that he was unable to see Mr. Silva that day as requested, Miss Remedios further stated that she was instructed by Mr. Cowie to tell Mr. Silva to ring him up between one or two o'clock the same day. Witness said she then reported the conversation to her brother.

Asked if she could remember Mr. Cowie, witness asserted that she had seen him in Court last week.

In reply to a question by Mr. Hooton whether the gentleman at 7 Belfair Road looked sleepy or not that morning, witness said he did not strike her as sleepy and that she could not recall very well how he appeared.

The next witness was Miss Maria Sequerra, of 264 Prince Edward Road. She said in evidence that about 6 o'clock on the evening of May 30, she was at the home of P. d'Almeida Remedios at 6 Pence Avenue. There she made a phone call to Mr. Cowie on instructions to Mr. Remedios, who was having tea at the time.

I was to make an appointment with Mr. Cowie for a client to see him and also to apologise for Mr. Silva because he did not keep a certain appointment with Mr. Cowie on a previous Sunday.

"I asked him to tell me which client he meant, and he said it was a client in a manslaughter case."

"The voice at the other end of the line said he was Mr. Cowie. He said he was going out now and was unable to see Mr. Silva this evening. I told him: 'How about tomorrow, after office hours?'"

"He suddenly asked me if he could speak to the client or Mr. Silva. I told him that Mr. Silva and his client were not here. He then asked if he could see the client. 'Can I come right away?' he said. I replied that it was impossible."

"He suggested 6 to 6.30 the next day before the morning. I told him I could not make it the next day, I or the client himself should phone him up."

"When I made this appointment I did make an appointment for Mr. Silva's client, and not for Mr. Silva himself."

Cross-examination

Cross-examining Mr. Hooton asked witness the following questions: "Did you give Mr. Silva any details of the clients or did she just mention

to him about 'the client'." Miss Sequerra answered that she just said "the clients."

"Whose clients, Silva's clients or Cowie's clients?" "Mr. Silva's clients."

"Did Cowie say Silva was a ways breaking his engagements?" "No."

"Cowie has said that he did not expect any client but that he expected Mr. Silva to see him." "I don't see how he could have got mixed up."

"You are sure you did not get mixed up?" "Definitely not."

The trial was adjourned until 2 p.m. today.

to him about "the client." Miss Sequerra answered that she just said "the clients."

"Whose clients, Silva's clients or Cowie's clients?" "Mr. Silva's clients."

"Did Cowie say Silva was a ways breaking his engagements?" "No."

"Cowie has said that he did not expect any client but that he expected Mr. Silva to see him." "I don't see how he could have got mixed up."

"You are sure you did not get mixed up?" "Definitely not."

The trial was adjourned until 2 p.m. today.

RUSSIA FAILS IN UN-BID TO EXPEL CHINA

(Continued from Page 7)

Dr. Tsiang said he strongly protested at the language used by the Soviet delegation.

"But I forgive you as you probably used this language out of ignorance," Dr. Tsiang added.

Dr. Tsiang said that Mr. Malik had no power to make a ruling such as had been given.

Even if he had, the ruling was unjust and unfair.

"Beyond dispute"

"I represent the only Chinese Government based on the constitution drafted and passed by the Chinese people," he said.

"I represent the only Chinese Government at the moment which is representative of the Chinese people."

"My right to be here is beyond dispute."

Replying, Mr. Malik again reiterated that the Soviet delegation could not agree with the "illegal" decision taken at the meeting.

As a result of this victory the Kuomintang group did not represent the Chinese people.

"The Kuomintang group is not an elected Government but an elected Government," he commented.

"The Chinese people has ousted this group from its midst and does not regard it as its Government," Mr. Malik stated.

Uproar over voting

Voting for the unseating of China was as follows:

For—Russia, India and Yugoslavia.

Against—Britain, France, the United States, Egypt, Cuba, Ecuador, Norway and Nationalist China.

When Mr. Malik ignored the Chinese vote and announced the result of the voting as seven against and three for, there was an uproar as the American delegate, Mr. Warren Austin, vigorously challenged his statement and demanded that the Security Council record the vote "truthfully" as it was in fact and not falsely.

Mr. Malik broke in heatedly, "I object to such terminology," he said.

"I call the distinguished representative of the United States to order."

The brooding storm suddenly died down when, at the end of another intervention, Mr. Malik said that he would recognise that "there were eight votes including that of the Kuomintang group."

Mr. Austin was apparently satisfied by that.

Mr. Malik then made a personal statement that he, as the representative of Russia and not as President of the Council—that he considered the decision just taken as "illegal."

"Decision illegal"

His actual words were, "As representative of the Soviet Union I wish to declare that I consider as illegal the decision which the Council has adopted in the case of China. It had looked as if Mr. Malik was about to stage another walk-out but he retained his seat."

Mr. Malik then sought to reopen the question by insisting that the Council discuss it before taking up a debate on the peaceful settlement of the Korean question."

He moved for the adoption of his provisional agenda putting the issue of Chinese representation first and the Korean question second.

Mr. Austin challenged the agenda and demanded that the Council again take up the "aggression upon the Republic of Korea" as its only item.

P. I. L.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

SINGAPORE, JAVA PORTS and MACASSAR	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TJITALENKA"	11th Aug.	10th Aug.
"VAN HEUTSZ"	20th Aug.	4th Sept.

* only to S'pore, Penang & Del Dell.

MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA & SOUTH AMERICA	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TIJAMPEK"	7th Aug.	7th Aug.
"RUYS"	10th Aug.	10th Aug.
"BOISSEVAIN"	16th Aug.	14th Sept.
"TIJANAS"		

* not calling South America

JAPAN	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TIJAMPEK"	8th Aug.	22nd Aug.
"BOISSEVAIN"	8th Sept.	
"TIJANAS"	12th Sept.	

Agents: HOLLAND—EAST ASIA LINE

EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"MARIEKERK"	9th Aug.	10th Aug.
"MELISKERK"	early Sept.	early Oct.
"MEERKERK"		

Through B/L issued to
Mediterranean and Northern
European ports.

JAPAN	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"MARIEKERK"	9th Aug.	12th Aug.
"MELISKERK"	early Sept.	early Sept.
"MEERKERK"		

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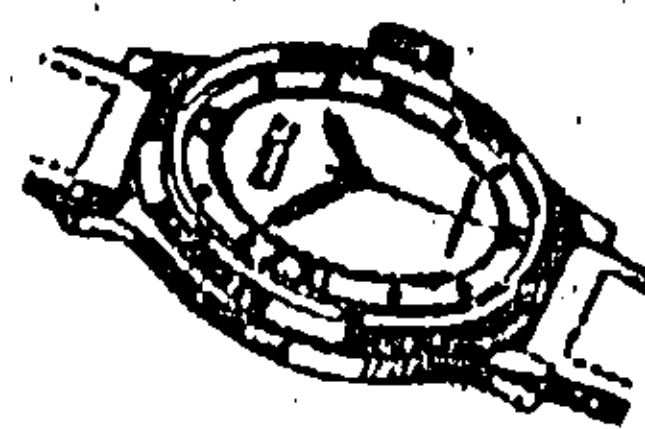
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YESTERDAY		August		August		Arrivals	
Dux (K. Larsson) Norwegian 1138		Changlo (H & S) 11		Corfu (Mac Mac) for London 7		CPAL ex-Vancouver/Tokyo 7 a.m.	
Iona ex-Takao 1138		Tahlan (H & S) 11		Benvenue (Lorley) 7		AIR FRANCE ex-Singapore via Hong Kong 4.30 p.m.	
Fortitude (Thornsen) 1138		Tahlan (H & S) 11		Ulysses (H & S) for U.S. 7		CPAL ex-Manila 1.30 p.m.; ex-Singapore 3.10 p.m.	
Flying Cloud (Pattison) American 1138		Eastern Glory (Jardine) 17		Champion (M.M.) 7		PAA ex-Honolulu for San Francisco via Honolulu 1.45 p.m.	
2508 tons ex-Cebu 1138		Karlstein (Jardine) 17		Windsor (Gillman) 7		Wako, Tokyo, Okinawa 12.45 p.m.	
2508 tons ex-Manila 1138		Citon (Doddwell) 9		Windsor (Gillman) 7		HOAC ex-Hongkong 5.10 p.m.	
				Windsor (Gillman) 7		Tokyo 2.25 p.m.	
				Windsor (Gillman) 7		HK AIRWAYS ex-Tokyo 3.10 p.m.	
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CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1950.



Exhibition Badminton:

CHINESE YMCA TROUNCE COMBINED UNIVERSITIES

The Chinese YMCA badminton stars made a clean sweep in their encounter with the Combined Universities' stars in an exhibition Badminton game played at the Chinese YMCA last night to raise funds for the Anti-TB Association, winning all five matches.

The Varsity boys appeared listless as compared with the virile YMCA players, and only one of the five games went the full distance of three games.

Larpote L. K. Khoo, star of the visiting University of Malaya, team apparently had not fully recovered from the effects of his influenza attack and lost to C. K. Lee in the Singles encounter after annexing the first game.

Khoo was not his fiery self last night, while C. K. Lee seemed to be in top form.

Khoo started off shakily and appeared unaccustomed to the court. He won the first three points, however, and then dropped the next five before he won two more.

However, Lee seemed to have him outmarched in court strategy and took the next six points in a row to lead 11 points to six.

Khoo was employing lobs mixed with drop-shots, but his accurate placing of the shuttle, so evident in his former games, was missing. Lee seemed to have the better of the smashing exchanges.

Changes tactics

Changing his tactics, Khoo went all-out in smashing and drives to the sidelines and did not employ his backhand drops at all. He not only levelled the score at 12-all, went on to win the next three points for the first set.

The second game saw Lee run up a five points to two lead as Khoo made mistimed smashes which either went wide or into the net. Khoo appeared to tire fast and did not cover the court with his usual agility.

However, by relying on placements with lobs and drops, Khoo managed to lead 8-5, then 11-9 and then 12-11.

Needing but two points to clinch the match, Khoo found a determined opponent who made him fight for every point and the service changed hands several times.

This wore out Khoo and Lee, playing like a man inspired, managed to deceive the game.

Khoo elected to play straight for the game instead of deucing it to five points and Lee won the next two points after losing the service once with two well-timed smashes which found the back-line, to force the playing of the deciding game.

The decider

After a short rest, both players took the court for the decider, but it was evident that Khoo was tired out. He did not make many attempts to retrieve shots which went inches past his racket and Lee, playing at his best, soon ran out the game after losing only three points to win the match.

The Mixed Doubles game between P. Wong and Miss W. Cheung against Low Keat-soo and Miss Y. C. Kwok resulted in an easy win for the YMCA pair, P. Wong and Miss Winnie Cheung by 15-2, 15-1.

Miss Cheung was prominent with her net interceptions and her fine smashing in the fore-

court, which more often than not beat even Low Keat-soo.

The first Men's Doubles game between Ramon Young and D. G. Lau of the Chinese YMCA against Heng Shik-kuang and Lok Yuen-thong provided some of the best badminton seen during the evening.

The YMCA pair won 15-12, 15-5.

The exchanges between the four players were fast, with the YMCA pair having a slight edge. Young's backcourt coverage left little to be desired, while Lau's overhead strokes and also his retrieving of smashes and placements by the opponents brought cheers from the crowd present.

Lacked understanding
Heng and Lok did not combine well and the lack of understanding between them cost them many points, while on the other hand, Young and Lau understood each other perfectly and they were always well-positioned to receive and return their opponents' best shots.

Although Low Keat-soo and Yeow Meng-ting of the Combined Universities' team tried hard, they proved no match for the Colony's Doubles title-holders C. K. Lee and W. F. Foo and lost 15-12, 11-15.

The first game was won rather easily, but the second game saw Yeow bring cheers from the crowd by his almost miraculous retrieves.

Low lost many points through inaccurate placements and badly timed smashes which went mostly beyond the baseline.

The final match of the evening between P. Wong and C. Au of YMCA against Siew Nim-chee and S. T. Hooi was also easily won by the YMCA pair.

Siew of the University of Malaya played one of his finest games to date, but Wong and Au, former Doubles Champions of the Colony, proved too good and won 15-10, 15-4.

Results

The following are the results:
Chinese YMCA 5 - Combined Universities 0

SINGLES

C. K. Lee (YMCA) beat Larpote L. K. Khoo (Combined Universities) 12-15, 15-13, 15-3.

MIXED DOUBLES

P. Wong and Miss Winnie Cheung (YMCA) beat Low Keat-soo and Miss Y. C. Kwok (Combined Universities) 15-3, 15-4.

MEN'S DOUBLES

Ramon Young and D. G. Lau (YMCA) beat Heng Shik-kuang and Lok Yuen-thong (Combined Universities) 15-12, 15-5.

C. K. Lee and W. F. Foo (YMCA) beat Low Keat-soo and M. T. Yeow (Combined Universities) 15-4, 15-11.

P. Wong and C. Au (YMCA) beat Siew Nim-chee and S. T. Hooi (Combined Universities) 15-10, 15-4.

KCC-CRC TENNIS PLAY-OFF

The match to decide the tennis championship of the Ladies "A" Division will be held at the Hong Kong Cricket Club courts on Tuesday, August 8, at 5.30 p.m.

Opponents will be the Kowloon Cricket Club and Chinese Recreation Club, who are now tied for first place.

In case of bad weather, the play-off will take place the following Tuesday, August 15, at the same place and time.

TENNIS RESULTS

In a Ladies "B" Division League tennis match at Happy Valley yesterday, Craighower Cricket Club beat Club de Reccolo "Blue" by 7½ sets to 1½ sets.

The following are the results:
Mrs. C. Chiu and Mrs. I. Souza beat Miss O. Silva and Mrs. A. Noronha 6-2; beat Mrs. C. Silva and Mrs. M. Vianna 6-3; beat Mrs. F. Xavier and Miss V. Silva 6-0.

Mrs. T. Watson and Mrs. N. Castro beat Miss O. Silva and Mrs. A. Noronha 7-5; beat Mrs. C. Silva and Mrs. M. Vianna 6-1; beat Mrs. F. Xavier and Miss V. Silva 6-2.

Mrs. H. Baker and Mrs. Yang beat Miss O. Silva and Mrs. A. Noronha 7-5; beat Mrs. C. Silva and Mrs. M. Vianna 4-6; drew with Mrs. F. Xavier and Miss V. Silva 6-0.

SJAB TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

The following are the results of St. John Ambulance, Inter-Divisional Table Tennis Championships matches already played:
YMCA: Shamshulpo beat Hong Kong YMCA; Confucian beat Kong Wah; Kowloon: KCOB beat Shamshulpo and Sih Nam; Wanchai: "B" beat Kowloon; Chung Sing beat Shamshulpo; Kong Wah beat Sih Nam and Chung Sing beat Kong Wah.

The programme for Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Tuesday, next is as follows:

Friday, August 4: Kowloon v Sih Nam; Hong Kong YMCA v Confucian; Shamshulpo v Shaikwan.

Saturday, August 5: Kong Wah v Wanchai; Kowloon v Chung Sing; Hong Kong YMCA v Sih Nam.

Sunday, August 6: Shamshulpo v Confucian; Kong Wah v Shaikwan; KCOB v Wanchai "B".

Tuesday, August 8: Confucian v Shamshulpo; Chung Sing v Sih Nam; Shamshulpo v Kong Wah.

LAWN BOWLS RESULTS

E. Alarcon, A. A. Lopes and J. F. V. Ribeiro (skin) entered the semi-finals of the Colony Open Lawn Bowls Triples championship at the Hong Kong Football Club when they beat E. R. Marker, A. H. Abbas and O. R. Saalek (skin) by 23-13.

This game was postponed on Sunday, July 23, on account of rain when the Portuguese were leading by 11-3.

At the Craighower Cricket Club yesterday S. Yusuf and M. Y. Adal beat A. Bailey and W. Willerton in the Third Round of the Colony Open Lawn Bowls Triples Championship by 27 shots to seven.

FAREWELL DINNER FOR UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA TEAM

At the visiting members of the University of Malaya will be leaving on Friday morning for Singapore by the ms. Sirdhana, the Hong Kong University Students' Union will entertain them to a farewell dinner today.

The dinner will be held at one of the floating restaurants at Aberdeen.

HKU LOSE FRIENDLY SOCCER GAME

In a friendly football game played at Pokfulam yesterday, the University of Malaya defeated the Hong Kong University six goals to two.

Printed and published for the Proprietor, the CHINA MAIL, LIMITED, by FRANK LEE LEE PUNE, at the "China Mail" Press, 111, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

Sumatra Girls' Basketball team



Shown above are members of the Sumatra Girls' Basketball team who made a successful debut in the Colony on Tuesday night, when they met and defeated the Chi Lik ladies 18-17 at the Kowloon Chinese YMCA. ("China Mail" photo).

West Indies beat Yorkshire by 25 run

Sheffield, August 1.

Yorkshire, the joint holders of the County Championship, lost their chance here today of becoming the only County to beat the West Indies so far this season, because they had no answer to the fast leg theory bowling of their opponents.

The West Indies thus won an exciting match by 35 runs with 20 minutes to spare.

At the interval Yorkshire were still on top with eight wickets left and only 92 runs required in 110 minutes for victory.

During the interval, however, there must have been a council-of-war in the West Indies' dressing room, for thereafter the touring team dictated matters so completely that the Yorkshiremen had to take risks to score, and the result was fatal.

The new policy was fast leg theory bowling, and Frank Worrell and Prior Jones, especially the former, proved masters of this technique.

The Yorkshire batsmen could not find a solution and in the end they failed, but failed gloriously in one of the most finely contested matches seen this season.

Throughout the proceedings after lunch, the West Indies maintained all their fieldsmen except two, on the leg side and concentrated on the leg stump or just outside it.

Batsman after batsman was literally exasperated into defeat. Frank Lawson stayed nearly three hours in scoring 60 runs while Harry Halliday made 39 runs in two and a half hours but the rest came and went.

A record of receipts
The attendance today was 15,000, who paid £1,080. In the three days 75,000 people saw the match and a record of receipts for any West Indies' match against an English County was set up with £3,740.

The final scores were: West Indies 198 and 220, Yorkshire 217 for nine declared and 175.

Bright sunshine greeted the start of the final day's play.

A few showers during the night had eased the pitch and also Yorkshire's task of obtaining 203 runs with nine wickets standing, to become the first County to defeat the touring side.

Brennan, who was sent in as a stop-gap after the dismissal of Hutton, was not easily sent back this morning. In the first 60 minutes' play 37 runs were added without further loss.

Brennan played his pace well and played 70 minutes before he edged a ball from Marshall to Weeks in the slips at 55. He made 24 runs, his highest score of the season.

Watchful defence
Lowson played himself in steadily and it was not until he had been batting two hours that he resisted his first four. It was his watchful defence, which set Yorkshire well on the way to victory.

He was ably supported by Halliday and the pair had added 64 runs in 80 minutes by the interval, with the score at 119 runs for two wickets.

With only 110 minutes left for play after lunch, Yorkshire could not afford to dawdle. Without an addition to the interval score, Yorkshire fell to Lawson to a catch at the wicket in the second over of the afternoon.

Lowson began with a six over the square leg off Jones and he made two or three attempts to repeat the stroke without connecting. Eventually he nicked Jones and was caught at the wicket on the leg side.

Wilson was also out to a leg side snick and Yorkshire, with only 70 minutes left and half the side gone, still required 69 runs to win.

Wardle hit Worrell for two sixes and tried hard for many more, but Halliday, after batting 150 minutes for 39 runs, hit out and was bowled at 166 runs.

With two wickets left Yorkshire then needed 45 runs to win. Both Wardle and Whitehead fell at 175 runs and the West Indies claimed a glorious fighting victory of 35 runs with 20 minutes to spare.

The leg theory attack of Worrell and Jones completely dominated the 90 minutes' play after lunch in which eight wickets fell for 50 runs.

Surrey score 47 for four

London, August 2.

Surrey, in their first innings against the West Indies at the Oval today, had scored 47 runs for four wickets at the lunch interval.

After play had been held up for times, the West Indies gained a series of successes. Three wickets went for five runs to balls which acted in a disconcerting manner on the damp turf.

May fell at the wicket to a delivery which kept low. Then balls which flew resulted in Eric Bedford and Constable giving catches in the slip.

Rain came again just as the players took lunch.

Scores:

Sussex 1st Innings:
Fishlock c Gomez b Johnson 2
Eric Bedford c Walcott b 29
Johnsen 13
May c Christian b Worrell 13
Constable c Johnson b Worrell 0
Parker not out 1
Horton not out 0
Extras 2
Total (for four) 47

Fall of wickets: 1/2, 2/43, 3/43 and 4/47.—Reuter.

Dado Marino gains decision over Terry Allen

Honolulu, August 2.

Hawaii's Dado Marino won the world's flyweight boxing title last night with a unanimous decision over Terry Allen of London, in 15 rounds.

Marino weighed 112 pounds, Allen 111-1/2.

Marino, who waged an unsuccessful campaign in the British Isles several years ago for the title, was the first American in 20 years to win the flyweight crown.

The decision was close. Judge Kenneth J. Olds called it 22-18. Judge William Pacheco scored it 22-18. Referee Walter Cho. said 22-19. Associated Press' score card had it 21-19.

Torrid battle
Both fighters fought a torrid battle and bled freely from cuts over their left eyes.

A total of 10,702 fans paid US\$42,873.

Marino carried the battle to Allen from start to finish. His sledge hammer left exploded time after time in Allen's face. He left was Marino's big gun. He fought from a right-handed stance but is naturally left-handed.

There were no knockdowns.—Associated Press.

COUNTY CRICKET:

Lancashire to meet Yorkshire in "Match of the Year"

London, August 1.

Lancashire's fine nine wickets victory over Nottingham today has given them a 20-points lead over their nearest rivals, Yorkshire and Surrey, at the top of the County Cricket Championships table.

Lancashire have 164 points from 20 games while Yorkshire and Surrey have played 20 and 21 games respectively.

Next Saturday's August Bank Holiday fixture between Lancashire and Yorkshire at Manchester is being regarded as the "Match of the Year" by most people in the North of England.

Apart from the traditional rivalry between the Red and the White Rose Counties, there is the additional interest that the winning side would go a long way towards becoming the Champion County.

Notts are still at the foot of the table with only 32 points from 19 games while Essex are only just above them with 36 points from 21 matches.

Results

At Southampton: Hampshire beat Derbyshire by 40 runs. Hampshire 228 and 184, Derbyshire 166 and 197. (Gladwin 77 not out, Knott, right-arm off-spin bowler, seven for 93).

At the Oval: Surrey beat Middlesex by 10 wickets. Surrey 409 and 28 for no wicket. Middlesex 228 and 189 (Dewes 55, Laker, right-arm off-spin bowler, eight for 57).

At Maidstone: Kent drew with Gloucestershire. Gloucestershire 190 and 235 for nine declared. Kent 215 and 92 for six (Lambert, right-arm fast-medium bowler, five for 40).

At Nottingham: Lancashire beat Notts by 216 wickets. Notts 21 and nine (Graves, right-arm leg-break, three for 37). Lancashire 331 and 99 for one (Ekin 60 not out).

At Leicester: Glamorgan beat Leicestershire by 62 runs. Glamorgan 242 and 243 for eight declared (Watkins 77, Wooller, right-arm fast-medium bowler, three for 33). Leicestershire 194 and 220 (E. Davies, left-arm slow bowler, five for 58).

At Clacton: Sussex beat Essex by 10 wickets. Sussex 345 for eight declared and 11 for no wicket. Essex 136 and 219 (Bailly 72, C. Oakes, right-arm leg-break bowler, seven for 41).

At Frome: Somerset beat Northamptonshire by 10 wickets. Somerset 405 and six for no wicket. Northamptonshire 139 and 251 (Robinson, right-arm off-spin bowler, four for 76).

At Birmingham: Worcester beat Warwickshire by 168 runs. Worcester 320 and 174, Warwickshire 60 and 162 (Howarth, left-arm slow spin bowler, four for 16, including a hat-trick).—Reuter.

BASEBALL SCORES

New York, August 1.

Today's baseball scores were:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R	H	E
Washington Senators	2	10	1
Cleveland Indians	8	11	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R	H	E
Cincinnati Reds	4	13	1
Philadelphia Phillies	0	8	1
Cincinnati Reds	4	8	0
(2nd game)			
Philadelphia Phillies	1	4	3
St. Louis Cardinals	6	8	0
Boston Braves	1	6	3
Pittsburgh Pirates	1	8	0
Brooklyn Dodgers	3	4	0
Pittsburgh Pirates	12	8	2
Brooklyn Dodgers	21	25	0

(Completion of the suspended game on June 24).—United Press.

25 OUR 2nd LUCKY DAY IN COMMEMORATION OF OUR 2nd ANNIVERSARY

July 25 is our 2nd Lucky Day. On 1st July, the date was fixed and written in a piece of paper which was put by us in a closed envelope sealed by our Solicitor Mr. A. el Arculli and put by him in his safe under lock and key. The formal breaking of the Seal took place at noon on 1st August in the presence of and witnessed by our said Solicitor. Patrons holding our 2nd Lucky Day receipts (July 25) are hereby requested to call at our Companies with such receipts for the exchange of goods to the value of 50% face amount within one month from today.

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THE DRIVE WITH THE WIND BEHIND YOU...
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HIS FUNNIEST STORY
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THE DRIVE WITH THE WIND BEHIND YOU... PUTTING... MAX FAULKNER